BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive he sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1862. { NO. 26.

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Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,

DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusses, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

Rewards.

NOTICE.—$10. REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 3rd instant, a negro woman by the name of ORRY, she has a bright complexion, nearly a mulatto, of medium size, about twenty-eight years old. She will probably be lurking about Magnolia, Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or lodge in some jail so that I can get her. J. B. PIGFORD.
New Hanover co., Feb. 6th, 1862 25 3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
SAMPSON COUNTY. }

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway, and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina to require them, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master, or the lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of January, 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL.]
E. B. OWEN, J. P., [SEAL.]

January 30th, 1862. 23-tf.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, dead or alive, or for their confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol. is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin, and is a carpenter by trade. G. W. AUTREY.
Jan. 30th, 1862. 23-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased. G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set. J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.
Feb. 16.

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, I am happy to say that I am once more in market for a few likely young NEGROES. Persons having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to address me at Clinton, N. C.
JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 30th, 1862. 23-2m.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at February Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions of Bladen county, as Administrator of John Herring, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
A. N. JOHNSON, Adm'r.
Feb. 4th, 1862. 25-2t.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD on six months credit, Tuesday the 25th inst., at the late residence of John Herring, deceased, the perishable property of said estate; consisting of stock of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, one mule, one buggy, a rockaway, two carts, farming utensils—perhaps some corn and fodder, and other articles too tedious to mention; also, the negroes to be hired for twelve months. Bonds and approved sureties required.
Feb. 4th, 1862.—25-2t A. N. JOHNSON, Adm'r

Dr. ARRINGTON,

IS PLEASED to announce to the public, that having procured the services of a competent Assistant to take charge of the Mechanical branch of Dentistry, he is now prepared to have Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, of any style desired.

☞ Prices reasonable, and every operation guarranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Dr. A. will continue as heretofore, to confine his professional services exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth, and treatment of diseases pertaining to the dental structure.

Physicians of Wilmington, and patrons generally, given as reference.
Jan. 30th, 1862. 23-1m.

MILITARY NOTICE.

SEEING the condition of our country and the great danger our coastwise States are in, I offer, under the late Confederate act, to make up a Company of State Troops, for the protection of our Coast. All persons wishing to enlist will call on the subscriber, at his residence, near Lillington, N. C. G. F. WALKER, Capt.
Jan. 30, 1862.—23-3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Thomas Hill, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment. Also for creditors to present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
SPEIGHT HILL, *Executor.*
Jan. 29. 23-tf-w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Executrix and Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late George A. Dudley, at the December Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testator to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MARY E. DUDLEY, Executrix.
J. P. STIMSON, Executor.
Dec. 13th, 1861. 83-6t-17-8t*

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Wanted.

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will give the full market rates.

Persons having such property to dispose of had better give him a call. H. H. REGISTER.
Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m*.

ATTENTION RECRUITS!

HAVING been detailed by order of General J. G. Walker, as Recruiting Officer for Company B, 3d Infantry N. C. S. T., I will attend the following places for that purpose, viz:

CLINTON, SAMPSON C. H.—February 17, 18, 19.
WILMINGTON—February 26, 27, 28, and March 5, 6, 7.
ONSLOW C. H.—March 2, 3, 4.
DUPLIN COUNTY—February 10th to March 10th, inclusive, and in my absence, I. B. Kelly, Esq., will attend to any who may wish to enlist.

A bounty of $50 will be paid each recruit by the Confederate States, and $15 by the State of North Carolina upon the first muster after enlisting. Each recruit is also entitled to commutation for rations until supplied by the government.

Transportation furnished each Recruit from home to camp. The company is stationed on the Potomac River, near Acquia Creek, Va., in comfortable Winter quarters.

Any information will be given on inquiry.

J. B. BROWN, Lieut.,
Co. "B," 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.,
Recruiting Officer.

Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-t8M129 3t.

For the Journal.

From Roanoke.

FEBRUARY 13th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my article yesterday I stated I would give you some pleasing items from Georgia. I have interesting news indeed. As expectation is on tip toe about Roanoke. I had the pleasure of seeing the President of the Baptist F M. College, of LaGrange, Rev. Mr. Brooks, Chaplain of a Georgia Regiment at Roanoke; he made his escape in a sail boat that conveyed away our stores. I had the pleasure of coming to this city in January with the officers of his company. All he stated to me or any one in this city may be relied upon, as he has a position in Georgia that any one may envy. He says the battle was terrific indeed, and that our men fought desperately, and were victorious till our powder was exhausted, as the other reinforcements of powder and men did not reach there in time. Says we had over one hundred killed and twice as many wounded — Elizabeth City was fired by our men on the approach of the Yankees, but not all burnt. The Yankees wounded are carried there. Col. Green, with his North Carolina and Georgia soldiers, arrived on the island to aid the martyrs of Roanoke, but were taken prisoners. Rev. Mr. Brooks was in a sail boat that was carrying away our stores. We lost over $75,000 worth of stores. We were fortunate enough to spill our powder rather than let the Yankees have it. We saved the greater part of our provisions and stores. Gen. Wise was at Nag's Head sick. Much blame is attributed to Gen. Huger and others for delay. Our batteries were strong, and the Georgians regret that Col. Wright had ever been taken off the Island.

Let no discordant note be heard in our camp, and our councils in the present critical period, when the hurricane of war is raging upon us in all its fury. "In union there is strength." Let union, harmony and confidence prevail.—Let us dismiss all censure and repining, and heartily unite as one man in this great cause and glorious work, and defend our homes. Let every one do his part as becomes freemen and fight them at every place they assail us, and when necessary leave ashes and ruins behind us where they may overpower us. What are defeats but blessings in disguise. We need not fear; we can never fail. We will safely ride thro' the storm. INDEPENDENT CAROLINA.

FROM TYBEE.—The steamer Robt. Habersham went to Fort Pulaski yesterday, and returned last evening.—We learn that there are eight Federal vessels in Wall's Cut, the greater portion of them steamers. They have a dredging vessel at work cleaning out the channel.—There are five Federal vessels off Tybee.
Sav. News, 11th inst.

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT.—There are no less than 3,000 Irishmen in the Confederate army at Columbus, Ky! The Irish officers there have held a meeting, and resolved to organize an Irish brigade. An eloquent address has been issued by them to their fellow countrymen in the army of the Western Department, appealing to them to aid in the enterprize.—*Constitutionalists.*

FROM SKIDAWAY.—There were nineteen Federal vessels off Skidaway yesterday morning. On Sunday last the Federals were busily engaged in landing troops on Great Warsaw Island, and they have erected a large number of Sibley and other tents on that island, where, it is believed, that they have landed a considerable number of troops. A number of horse-stalls have floated up the river, evidently thrown overboard from the Federal vessels, from which it is inferred that they have landed their horses at Great Warsaw Island.

It is thought by many that it is the intention of the Federals to make a landing at Adams' Point. Adams' Point is about seven miles from our batteries at Skidaway. The latest intelligence we have from this point is to 12 o'clock yesterday.—*Sav. News, 11th inst.*

For the Journal.

To Confederate Congressmen and People of the South.

Fellow Citizens:—Amid the untold horrors of civil war, have been carved out a government and Constitution, the worth of which can only be fully appreciated by the sacrifices its origin has elicited, and further and more truly, by its superior working, its clear and honest purpose—not inferred but expressed—its equal protection to its authors and advocates, all of which cannot fail to demonstrate to yet unborn millions, who shall rise to receive it as a gift, a mighty and glorious Republic. It is generally known that the permanent Constitution of the C. S. A., will on the 22d day of Feb'y, 1862, be intrusted to the sacred keeping of eight million freemen. This will be an eventful and pregnant day, both with our domestic and foreign relations Who is there among the wise and foreseeing that can say but what foreign powers have been waiting only to see the strength and complete machinery of the young Confederacy in full operation as the representation of the whole people, before according us that cognizance which our intelligence and ability have already merited, and which our natural and other combined resources will ere long constrain them to do, whether they will or not. But as the South has every necessary element of national greatness and independence in and among her own people, as is produced, and to any extent, and to every emergency, can be produced, why should some of us be impatient, and apparently trust more to certain foreign favor than our *own* strength and ultimate success? If our independence cannot be achieved by *ourselves*, then let us remain dependent until we can accomplish what others will never help us to do, from either a love of us, or our institutions. Interposition of foreign powers, if ever, will be from policy, from sordid self-interest, and diplomatic relations between them and us, will be of more interest to these haughty powers than to the South, as time has partly shown, and, in the future, will continue to more fully demonstrate. But to believe this, is almost too much for a young Republic, and especially the South, when we consider how palpably her strength and resources have been paralized for the want of attention, and that easy development which can be no longer overlooked. Still, it is, nevertheless, true, as the following quotations from English authority, will, in part, attest: When Charles Dickens said "that the lives of two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crop of American," he told the truth, but not the whole truth; for had Mr. Dickens said the lives of (5) five millions of his countrymen were dependent upon, alone, the cotton crops of America, it would have only been what the English press is now daily confessing. This same popular author said: "Let any social or physical convulsion visit the U. S. and England would *feel the shock* from Land's End to John O'Groat's" "Their destiny," he says, "may be said, without hyberbole, to hang upon a thread." What "thread" is this, except the thread of the South? He continues: "Should any dire calamity befall the "land of cotton" a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms, and two—which should be 5—million mouths would starve for want of food to feed them." In a leading editoral of the London Times, a journal for learning and ability surpassed by few, if any, is found the following: "It is calculated that *not fewer than* 5,000,000, *souls, or a sixth of the population of the British Isles, are interested, in one way or other, in the cotton manufacture.*" "All these it has been certain from the beginning,—(meaning the present war)—must one day begin to feel the scarcity of cotton and to cry out, if not from actual suffering, at least from apprehension." What is to become of the unhappy families who see "two-thirds time" dwindle down to "half-time," and then the factory gates closing one after another, while they themselves are left to wander to the poor-house, or "clem" in silence?" It is needless to further quote from the English press, as every reader knows the last quotation is one of the mildest among the many confessions of the English journals. Necessity and unanticipated convulsion have elicited hidden truths, to many, and acknowledgements, to all, which Her Majesty's jealous people have no pride in owning as the truth. Now, what is said of Great Britain, may, with equal truth and certainty, be said, in emphasis, of the Northern Republic. Then may we not ask, what has the South to fear? Whose favor has she to ask? Or, on whom is she dependent for the bread to feed her millions, or the products with which to clothe them? There is but one thing for which the South has been dependent; and earnestly do we hope and pray that in this unnecessary dependency, she will not much longer remain. It is simply to shape for use, or manufacture the very same products raised and sent forth from *her own* abundant, rich and fruitious soil.

Yes, the very same products which have been bartered off to our enemies, who, in selling them to us again, after manufacturing, have reaped thousands of millions from us, which, so soon as we ask to manage for ourselves, is liberally applied to assist in working out our complete destruction. Why we have so long tolerated a system which has ever been so destructive to Southern interests, striking us with the artful machinery of financial death, more crafty than Satan himself, and that for a period of more than thirty years, is at present of no use to discuss. It is too much to confess, though it be true, that over $200,000,000 have been annually received as a net profit from our people to enrich their enemies, who have ever known and enjoyed more of our *money* and *forbearance* than a knowledge of either our strength or national character. But let the past survive only for us to improve in the future, and then forever rest in silence. And if the South, after due reflection, shall fail to richly enjoy a national improvement, then her future has no claim to freedom.—That she will, beyond a doubt, politically and financially improve henceforward from the date of her separation from the North, is what every man, woman and child throughout the land anticipates; and did not our brave army fully believe this, its 400,000 heroes would no longer have any inducements to further withstand the many and trying severities by which their patriotism is now tested, with satisfaction. Fully believing that the disgrace of the past is now being effectually removed, to be buried within the depths of oblivion, and that a new and bright era has already begun, with a constellation of undimmed stars of purity, whose radiance shall timely reflect peace and prosperity upon the altar of every Southern heart, we will endeavor to call attention to some few points in the hopeful future: 1st. It is much to be regretted that some of our worthy citizens and able writers would almost, if not quite, be satisfied with merely exchanging our former relations of vassalage with the North for nearly the same destructive system with Europe, thereby keeping the South in her former dependency, by looking to England for what she has hitherto been dependent upon the North, with no prospect of ever becoming a nation truly great and independent. 2d. A change we must and will have, but such an one will never do for a people who have been dependent upon others until it had almost ruined their hope as a loyal and free people, and finally caused the present bloody struggle, the price of which is too much not to teach them valuable lessons of self-reliance, and therefore financial as well as political independence. 3d. Southern people must not, they will not be content to remain the mere servants of others, producing foreign necessities as well as their own, and after all, still be *dependent upon foreigners* for their conveniences and necessities. 4th. The false idea and timid aspiration of purchasing the wants and necessities of life direct from foreign countries, supplied by and from our own products, will save but *few* of the millions to the South which she has hitherto lost through almost the same channels.

Southerners are now arrayed in battle, fighting for a government securing to them financial and commercial, as well as social and political independence, neither of which can ever be fully attained by simply producing for themselves, and for others what *they* cannot soon produce. If the people of the South shall have no higher aspiration than this mere exchange system,—exchanging raw materials for manufactured goods, and to a large extent manufactured from *our own raw materials*—in the possible event of another war with some nation, we would be, in that event, placed in the very same pleasant situation, which we are now in under the present blockading prohibition, praying then, as now, that some fortunate sail might bring us the needful articles which we have heretofore refused to make for ourselves We, the people of the South, who aspire to *our thorough and complete independence*, and therefore domestic relations and industrial pursuits which we have too long neglected, greatly to our discomfort, must and will, in order to be, as far as possible, completely independent and self reliant, not only produce *enough* for ourselves and *others too*, as we have hitherto done, but we *must* of necessity, and will as a true policy *manufacture for ourselves*, at least, the leading articles of necessity. To tell the South that Europe and the North must do her manufacturing, and she look to *no other interest than her agriculture*, is in plain language, telling her that the past wrongs, the drained and weeping treasuries of the South are not to be relieved; that the present contest is *not* to work out her thorough independence, nor give her those domestic and financial advantages of which she has been so long deprived, and for which we all have so long hoped and prayed. Let our Congress, shortly to assemble under a permanent Constitution, fail not to gravely look our past, present and future relations, both domestic and foreign, sternly in the face; to countenance and encourage such measures as shall safely guarantee to us the financial, commercial and agricultural, as well as social and political independence, all of which is so much needed and deserved by a brave, true and loyal people.

Let Congress remember that while we *must* and will, from *necessity and convenience*, be an agricultural people, we also, must and will, from *necessity and a true policy*, be a manufacturing people. To follow agricultural pursuits is, simply, to be respectable and half independent, as we have always been. But to follow pursuits of agriculture as we have done, can and will continue to do, and, in addition, manufacture, at least the necessary and principal Wood, Iron and Tin Wares, Cotton and Yarn Fabrics, of all description—purchasing from home, only the luxuries—which we have not done, but *can and must* do, is to be a nation truly great, self reliant and thoroughly independent—a desideratim so palpable as to forcibly strike every one with an argument and policy, for us, embracing either national strength or weakness, as we may now choose. The South has never before had such an opportunity to choose for herself, and if she now fails to choose wisely, then the result and censure must necessarily follow upon her own head. It can easily be seen, that for all these pursuits and interests, we are peculiarly adapted over all the Confederacy, a people and country having natural advantages possessed by no other people or country. We ask for a partial, high and exclusively protective tariff against the commerce of no people, except the North; but *we must encourage home industry of all kinds*,—manufacturing as well as agricultural—and therefore our Congressmen must, with wisdom, devote the attention of true patriots, and give an eye of *friendship* to this very important and vital question, as also, other important subjects awaiting their impartial deliberations. It may not be amiss to notice some few facts relative to the financial intercourse, as was, between the North and South. From *reliable* sources, it is estimated that the annual profit derived from the Southern by the Northern States, was $213,000,000. What a prodigious annual profit and draining from the South! But when we remember *that* $75,000,000 *of this is derived exclusively from Northern manufactures sent South, &* $25,000,000 *from foreign manufactured goods coming to us through the North*, making in the aggregate, an *annual net profit of* $100,000,000 from this one branch of industry alone, then the manufacturing interest of the South is no longer a matter of little consequence, to sink or swim as the current of affairs may perchance go. In estimating the $25,000,000 profit which the North are annually making from foreign manufactures, in addition to the $75,000,000 derived from their own, we say nothing of the *profit* which is made from these foreign goods before they ever reach the North, which at a fair estimate of ten per cent. would amount to $11,000,000, thus increasing the *annual profit derived from this one branch of industry to the grand total of* $111,000,000 Behold, ye people of the South, this dangerous vampire, annually increasing, promising to manufacture your surplus products at the expense of your financial death! Southern men, *arise* from your past apathy, and, with the strength of Hercules, destroy this glutted and yet hungry vampire, by erecting and establishing Southern Manufactories. No longer allow your cunning and industrious enemies to be thus burdened with the annually increasing millions which they have so long been reaping from this *our* one neglected branch of industry.—In order to see the great wealth and power lying in this manufacturing interest, it is only necessary to look at it, as it exists among our enemies of the North; and if this interest in the North had only the producing country of the South, then, indeed, the North would be not only a wealthy, but a powerful and independent people—having the same natural advantages which the South has, and which she must no longer fail to improve. The census of 1850 shows that the value of all manufactures of the State of New York in that year, amounted to $99,904,403, and in 1855 it had increased to $317,428,331—showing a grand increase of three hundred per cent. (300 per cent.) in five years. Now compare the cotton manufacture, of all kinds, of the North, which in 1820 amounted to about $4,000,000, with the estimated manufacture of all kinds in the North at the present, which is the wonderful sum of $1,230,000,000. Behold what an increase of wealth, and therefore power—from one branch of industry—within forty years! The precise manufactures of all kinds in 1820, we cannot show, but it must have been very small as seen from the cotton interest in that year, which was only $4,000,000. Now the natural advantages of the Southern States are such as to admit of each State being an agricultural one, and at the same time to manufacture either to a greater or more limited extent—thereby excluding the grounds on which the eternal wranglings were made and existed, between the North and South, in the Federal government. And the same natural advantages throughout the Southern States, either in one branch of agriculture or the other, is such that no one of the States need be forced, from policy, to adopt an almost exclusive manufacturing interest, in order to support, and give employment to her population, as was the case with the New England States of the North, which can *not* produce the necessities of life.

From what is just stated it is evident that no part of the Confederacy will have to adopt from necessity, either of the extremes, which, from the beginning, was the cause and final rupture of the old Federal government. The difference between the old high protective tariff of the U. S., and a tariff for the Confederacy, sufficient to countenance and gradually foster, *not one particular*, but *all classes* of home industry, is, that the former was *exparte* or exclusively to the interests of the North, and directly against that of the South, while the latter will be equal and just to the protection of home industry in all the States, each of which, unlike the majority of those composing the Federal government, is suited to both branches of industry. It will *never* do for the *complete and thorough independence of the South* to adopt *free trade* and open ports, leaving her home industry *no* protection. It will *keep* the South just where she has been for the last (30) thirty years—sinking into financial ruin, national weakness and dependency, to the emolument and glory of others. What was *not* right and just for (32) thirty-two States having conflicting interests, may be equal and just for (15) States having somewhat varied, yet homogeneous interests.—If the Confederate government shall establish *free trade*, then it must fail not to adopt some just system of protection—which can be done—for home or domestic industry, which *cannot* live with a licensed burden of foreign goods flooding the whole country and pressing to death home manufactories already started, and virtually forbidding any further introduction. We have more confidence in our government than to believe it will countenance a single principle which must speedily assail and forever destroy the manufacturing interest of the Confederacy. The "blessed blockade" is not to last much longer, *and then*, what is to become of the few manufactories already, and the many expected to be established? Let our government—and we believe it will—adopt a just tariff, or some other suitable protection, sufficient to allow *its own domestic interest a chance to breathe* through the opposition of *foreign pressure*, and then, as an independent nation, we cannot fail to speedily accomplish *all* that even the most sanguine ever anticipated. ORION.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It seems to me necessary that we should say a word to the gentlemen who have the charge of our River and Harbor Defences, urging them to use a little more energy, and a great deal less sand-paper in the construction of the means of defence. It is not at all necessary that gun-carriages on board ships should be so finely finished. Good timber in the rough is quite sufficient in time of war to fire off the heaviest kind of ordnance.

I see that some parties have been several weeks in getting a certain means of defense ready, when it could have been done in one week, and at a trifling cost, and been now fronting the enemy. We here do not want to be put on a par with the chicken-skin, red-tape, gloved gentlemen of the *Merrimac school*. Let us exhibit our yellow pine heart, and my word for it, it will keep off the iron-clad enemy from our firesides. There are plenty of ship-carpenters to finish all in three days, if properly directed. So to work, and play after the war is over.

Yours, etc.,
X IN THE CORNER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1862.

Later advices from Tennessee river report that Gen. Pillow has got the Federal forces hemmed in near Fort Donelson.

The river is still rising. Fort Henry has been submerged and has been abandoned by the Federals.

One Federal gunboat has returned to the Tennessee river bridge from Florence, Ala. The bridge is guarded by five hundred Federals.

A large Confederate cavalry force is between them and Paris, Tennessee.

The Union men of Weakly county are cheering for Lincoln.

The people of Paris, in Henry county, are preparing to leave.

The latest advices from Paducah say that boats are constantly arriving with forces for Tennessee river. Fourteen have already gone towards Fort Donelson with troops.—Heavy firing was heard in that direction on Tuesday last.

The Confederate loss at Fort Henry was five killed and ten wounded. Gen. Tilgham and fifty-four men surrendered as prisoners. Gen. T. is a prisoner at Paducah. The gunboat "Essex" was much injured—thirty-two men were scalded to death. The Federal loss was one hundred.

FROM NORFOLK—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RALEIGH—FEDERAL TROOPS SAILED FROM FORTRESS MONROE—COM. LYNCH, OFFICERS AND MEN SAFE, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 12th, 1862.

Nothing important has been received from North Carolina.

The Confederate steamer Raleigh arrived this afternoon, with the sick, and Midshipman Camm, who lost his arm in the battle at Roanoke Island.

Several transports and steamers left Fortress Monroe on yesterday and to-day, with troops, supposed for Roanoke Island.

No flag of truce from Fortress Monroe to-day.

Five vessels left Old Point this morning, loaded with troops, bound South, evidently to reinforce Burnside.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Monday morning by eleven Federal gunboats. Flag officer Lynch defended the town to the last. Three of the steamers under his command reached the Dismal Swamp Canal and are safe. One steamer of his fleet was burned by him, and two captured by the enemy.

During the engagement one Federal gunboat was sunk.

Com. Lynch, officers and men are all safe, having arrived at Norfolk.

BATTLE RAGING AT FORT DONELSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 12th, 1862.

A dispatch from Cumberland City this evening, states that one Federal gun-boat appeared in sight of Fort Donelson this morning about 10 o'clock, and opened fire on the Fort, but did no injury. The Fort returned the fire, when the boat retired. The Federals have landed in large force, and a battle with light artillery commenced this evening.—It is reported that they have ten to twelve thousand men.

When the steamer left Fort Donelson the battle was raging, but nothing further was known.

GEN. WISE SENDS A FLAG OF TRUCE TO ROANOKE ISLAND.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 13th, 1862.

Gen Wise sent a flag of truce to Roanoke Island, and the only information so far obtained is that the prisoners will reach Fortress Monroe to-night.

Northern papers of the 12th inst. have been received.—They contain nothing relative to the results at Roanoke Island, except meagre particulars obtained from Southern papers.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FIVE THOUSAND FEDERALS AT EDENTON—BRIGADIER GENERALS CONFIRMED.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 13, 1862.

Intelligence has been received at Norfolk, which states that the Federal fleet have landed about 5,000 troops at Edenton. It is not believed that they will occupy any territory above Edenton.

Howell Cobb, President of the Provisional Congress and Colonel of a Georgia regiment, has been confirmed as Brigadier General.

George W. Randolph, of Virginia, Howell Cobb, of Geo., and Joseph L. Hogg, of Texas, were to-day confirmed by Congress as Brigadier Generals.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

LATER FROM THE NORTH—McCLELLAN TO RESTORE THE UNION—FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS—FROM EUROPE, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 13th, 1862.

Northern papers of 12th inst., were received by the boat which came under a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe this afternoon.

The Federal House of Representatives decided on Tuesday that Mr. Segar was not entitled to a seat, by a vote of eighty-five to forty.

Secretary Staunton calls for proposals for establishing regular daily communication between Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, Hatteras and Roanoke Island.

The Washington Star, in articles published by authority, says that the aim of Gen. McClellan's military combinations is to restore the Union just as it existed before the rebellion.

The news of the result of the battle at Roanoke Island had been received:

The New York papers say it was quite certain that the Federal troops would take the Island, after two or three days hard fighting, and capture or destroy all the Confederate gun-boats; and say that it was confident a direful panic would seize the people of Norfolk. They contain a full account of the position and the different routes to Norfolk.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Federal Congress have reported the general appropriations bill, which have been passed. The aggregate amount, excepting for the Post Office and the Indian tribes, is five hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This is independent of the sums reported by other committees.

Advices from Venezuela state that the whole of that country is in a state of civil war.

At New York Cotton was firm at 29 a 30 cents.

There is a large falling off at New York in the importations of articles of luxury.

The prisoners captured at Roanoke Island will arrive at Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, King of New York presented a petition on Tuesday in favor of the immediate passage of the treasury note bill, and pledging the merchants of New York to support the government.

A resolution was adopted in the Federal Congress to assemble in the House of Representatives on the 22d February. The President and Cabinet, foreign representatives, and officers of the army and navy are invited. Washington's farewell address will be read.

Hale, of New Hampshire, said that we had better hang some of the public robbers, and shoot some of the cowardly officers.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Feb. 11th, says that the Confederates are being rapidly reinforced and are confident that they can hold their position.

The French steam sloop-of-war Gassend arrived at Hampton Roads on the 10th inst. Commander Gautier and two of the officers arrived here to-day.

The Federal force took possession of Edenton on yesterday morning. The inhabitants had nearly all left. It is reported that they had proceeded up the Roanoke to Plymouth.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, January 30th.—The *Moniteur* says that the dismissal of Cameron gives England great satisfaction.

Mason and Slidell have left England for Paris.

O'Donnell declares that France has made no separate arrangement with Spain.

The latest advices from Rome state that preparations are being made to land on the Neapolitan coast to incite an insurrection.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week amounted to 45,000 bales, including 14,500 to speculators and seven thousand to exporters. The market was firmer, and prices had advanced ½d. Orleans fair 14d, and middling 13d. The total stock in port was 546,000 bales, of which 215,000 were American.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull and declining.

Consols 92¾.

The Emperor Napoleon, in a speech to the Chamber on the 27th ult., said that the war in America greatly compromised the commercial interests of France.

Mason and Slidell arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult. The Rinaldo could not reach Halifax on account of the gale, and proceeded to Bermuda. There was no public demonstration on their arrival in England. A large crowd assembled on the dock. They were received by the officers of the Confederate steamer Nashville, and other gentlemen.

The Federal steamer Tuscarora had left Southampton.

Mr. Cicuffa, President of the Civil Tribunal at Rome, has been assassinated.

The stock of Coffee at Rio on the 8th of January was 320,000 bags.

Napoleon, in a speech to the Legislature, says that the civil war which desolates America seriously compromises his commercial interests, nevertheless, so long as the rights of neutrality were respected, he must confine himself to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions will soon be terminated.

THE FEDERALS AT EDENTON AND HERTFORD—ESCAPE OF CAPT. GODWIN AND FIFTY-TWO OF HIS MEN, &C.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 13th, 1862.

A letter from Suffolk says that Edenton and Hertford were both captured.

Five gun-boats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton on yesterday at nine o'clock, and landed their troops. Soon after fifteen more gun-boats arrived, when the citizens raised the white flag. There are now between three and five thousand troops at that place. The population of Edenton is about two thousand. It is distant from Suffolk fifty miles.

In the afternoon two gun-boats went up the Chowan river towards Winton, and several others towards the mouth of the Roanoke.

Later.

A gentleman just from Gatesville says that seven hundred horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also a large number at Elizabeth City.

Hertford, the capital of Perquimans county, was taken on yesterday; population fifteen hundred.

Capt. Godwin, of Robeson county, N. C., (of the Rip Van Winkles,) fifty-two of his men, and seven of the Wise Legion have reached Suffolk, having escaped across Croaton Sound to the main land.

FROM FORT DONELSON—THE FEDERALS REPULSED ALL ALONG THE LINE, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 13th, 1862.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 13, 11:30 A. M.—The firing of artilllery commenced this morning before sunrise, and has continued ever since unceasingly—a number of pieces rapidly firing occasionally. The enemy keeps at a respectful distance. The field artillery is engaged all along the line.

FORT DONELSON, 2:45 P. M.—The firing has ceased, and it is possible that the enemy may change his position. We have so far repulsed the enemy at every point of our line. Our loss is small. The gun-boats have retired, and we think are seriously injured. Our men are in fine spirits.

FORT DONELSON, P. M.—The day is almost past, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy and have driven back their gun boats. We have whipped him by land and water. He still lies around, and will probably attack us to-morrow again. Our loss is not very great. The enemy's must be heavy. We have had lively fighting and heavy cannonading all around the line all day. We repulsed the enemy everywhere, and satisfied that we injured the gun-boats materially, as they retired twice. Our lines are entrenched all around.

General Johnston's Appeal to Volunteers.

We are indebted to a young citizen of Petersburg, now in camp near Centreville, for the following copy of Gen. Johnston's spirited appeal to the volunteers:

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 4, 1862.

Soldiers! Your country again calls you to the defence of the noblest of human causes. To the indomitable courage already exhibited on the battle field, you have added the rarer virtues of high endurance, cheerful obedience, and self-sacrifice. Accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of home, you have met and borne the privations of camp life, the exactions of military discipline, and the rigors of a winter campaign. The rich results of your courage, patriotism and unfaltering virtue are before you. Intrusted with the defence of this important frontier, you have driven back the immense army which the enemy had sent to invade our country and to establish his dominion over our people by the wide spread havoc of a war inaugurated without a shadow of constitutional right, and prosecuted in a spirit of ruthless vengeance. By your valor and firmness you have kept him in check until the Nations of the Earth have been forced to see us in our true character, not dismembered and rebellious communities, but an empire of *Confederate States*, with a Constitution safe in the affections of the people—institutions and laws in full and unobstructed operation—a population enjoying all the comforts of life—and a citizen soldiery who laugh to scorn the threat of subjugation.

Your country now summons you to a nobler duty and a greater deed. The enemy has gathered up all his energies for a final conflict. His enormous masses threaten us on the West; his naval expeditions are assailing us upon our whole Southern coast, and upon the Potomac, within a few hours' march, he has a gigantic army, inflamed by lust and maddened by fanaticism. But the plains of Manassas are not forgotten, and he shrinks from meeting the disciplined heroes who hurled across the Potomac his grand army, routed and disgraced.—He does not propose to attack this army so long as it holds its present position with undiminished numbers and unimpaired discipline; but, protected by his fortifications, he *awaits the expiration of your term of service*. He recollects that his own ignoble soldiery, when their term of service expired, "marched away from the scene of the conflict to the sound of the enemy's cannon;" and he hopes that at that critical moment Southern men will consent to share with them this infamy.—Expecting a large portion of our army to be soon disbanded, he hopes that his immense numbers will easily overpower your gallant comrades who will be left here, and thus remove the chief obstacle to his cherished scheme of Southern subjugation.

The Commanding General calls upon the twelve months' men to stand by their brave comrades who have volunteered for the war to re-volunteer at once—and thus show to the world that the patriots engaged in this struggle for independence will not swerve from the bloodiest path they may be called to tread. The enemies of your country as well as her friends are watching your action with deep, intense, tremulous interest. Such is your position that you can act no obscure part. Your decision, be it for honor or dishonor, will be written down in history. You cannot, will not draw back at this solemn crisis of our struggle, when all that is heroic in the land is engaged, and all that is precious hangs trembling in the balance.

By command of General Johnston.
A. P. MASON, A. A. A. Gen'l.

The London Morning Herald, of the 4th ult., says:

In their hour of trial the Federal States have no man's good word. The cynical scorn with which the United States, in their past relation with other countries, have trampled, whenever it suited their convenience, on the principles and precedents of international law, has brought with it its just and appropriate retribution. "Love if thou wouldst be loved," was the shrewd advice given by the Latin poet to the youthful wooer. It is not otherwise with States. The country which shows no respect to the national dignity of another country, or to the commonest principles of law recognized in all civilized lands, has only itself to blame if it is not, in its turn, respected. Precisely because its power has been, not a guarantee of, but a menace to, the common interests of progress and civilization, the sudden decay and overthrow of that power will be hailed as a blessing and a boon.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—There was a flag of truce steamer yesterday. On her return she brought up the remainder of the Hatteras prisoners—numbering in all upwards of four hundred men. The following is a list of the officers among them:

Captain Thomas Sparrow, Captain John C. Lamb, Captain G. G. Luke, Lieut. A. J. Thomas, Lieut. T. Norman, Lieut. Whittle, Lieut. C. A. Abrams, Lieut. Ezell, Lieut. M. Fatherly, Lieut. N. Taylor, Lieut. M. T. Moye, Lieut. J. Whitehead.—*Norfolk Day Book, 12th inst.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

ABOUT 7½ o'clock last evening, as Mr. Henry Northrop was coming down street from home, and when in the vicinity of Second and Orange streets, he noticed two men, one of whom concealed himself behind a tree. Suspecting something, he picked up a rock, and almost immediately one of the men approached him and demanded his money, when Mr. Northrop threw the rock at him, striking him, as he thinks, on the side of the head. Mr. N. then ran off, while the man behind the tree fired at him several times.

We also learn, that yesterday a suspicious looking man had been hanging around in the vicinity of the residence of Mr. Samuel Northrop, apparently spying for no good purpose, and when told to leave, refused to do so. At about 7 o'clock, last evening, Mr. Northrop having ordered him off and he still refusing to go, Mr. N. fired a pistol at him, when he ran, calling for help. Mr. N. does not think he hit him. Mr. Robert Houston, who resides in the same house, popped the caps of both barrels of a double-barrelled gun at him. Neither Mr. Northrop nor Mr. Houston were able to identify the person. This occurred in the same neighborhood with the case of Mr. Henry Northrop, above related.

A gentleman mentioned to us this morning the fact of having noticed four suspicious looking and unknown men in close confab last evening in an alley near the wharf.

This evil is getting to be intolerable, and will necessitate the bringing up of every unknown man, so that he may be made to give an account of himself. It is evident that we have among us a gang of robbers and murderers. It is dangerous for any citizen to go out at night, to leave his door unbarred to answer a knock.—This is insupportable and *must* be put down. The authorities are determined that it *shall* be.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

WE GIVE the telegraphic despatches received here to-day. We have no heart for comment, and we suppose no one expects that we should indulge in any. We can only trust, that like most other things of the kind, the details of this too painful affair may be exaggerated, and repeat that, even at the worst, we must not yield to depression or despair, but arouse all our energies to avert worse than death—ruthless subjugation.

This blow does not come upon us suddenly, for we have known it for over two days, except in so far as the capture of our troops is concerned; still it is none the less painful. It is severe, but what then? Because we have suffered a reverse, however terrible, shall we hang our heads? No, let us learn this much at least from our foes. *They* fought after defeat. *They* trained their men. They have taken advantage of our foolish attempt to defend five thousand miles of frontier, and have broken through our defences by concentrating an irresistable force at the point of attack. Whatever is good and true and worth having and holding in the South will now show itself. Whatever is not true to the South will also show itself. Misfortunes like this may be needed to winnow the chaff from the wheat. We copy the following from the Charleston *Mercury* of Tuesday:—

From the Charleston Mercury, 18th inst.

FORT DONELSON.—Our telegraphic columns bring us the intelligence that Fort Donelson has surrendered, that Nashville has been taken, and thirteen thousand of our troops have been captured. Making all due allowance for exaggeration and panic, it is reasonable to suppose that we have suffered a severe defeat in the West, and have lost our military position, together with a number of our troops. What then? No doubt it is a severe blow—well delivered and effective. But what then? It is only what we have foreshadowed for many months past in our journal, and only what was to be expected by reasonable men, who, unawed and calmly, would review the field of operations, and all the circumstances of our position. We have said our say on the subject, and pronounced the defensive system of warfare adopted by our authorities, situated as we were with a coast of five thousand miles to defend, without a navy, with a limited supply of arms, and with our ports blockaded, as a monstrous absurdity, necessarily involving weakness and much unnecessary disaster and prolongation of the war. But others were wiser than ourselves. We were equally alarmists and precipitate. The fruits of that policy are before us. They are disastrous enough, as we had feared. But our business now is not with the past. What is the burthen of the future? It has accumulated much during these last six months of inaction on our part; but it is far from insupportable, yet. There is power in the South, and there is nerve in the South to do much, and to endure much. We must pay for our inaction; but it brings with it a lesson to string every heart to redeem our errors. Let every man, who can strike a blow in defence of his household and his home, spring to his arms. Let us realize the work before us, and let us forward into the breach, like men.—Italy was overrun by the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, and Spain by Napoleon—perhaps the two greatest military leaders in ancient and modern times. Yet, both were defeated, and driven back from the soil they had occupied. Prussia, likewise, was overrun by France, Russia and Austria; yet were they driven back by Frederick, after bloody defeats on his part, leaving twenty and thirty thousand dead men on the field. Our own revolution, in 1776, is strikingly illustrative of a similar lesson.

We must fight to retrive the past—blood must be shed. We must fight like desperate men. But there is nothing before us to blench the hearts of resolute and earnest men. We must be up and doing, daring and achieving. The time for action is upon us—upon every one of us. Let us but *act, act* with bold decision and undertaking, and not stand still in passive abatement, and the time is not far distant when the Northern horde will learn the temerity of their aggressions.

PRACTICE VS. PRECEPT.—We have heard the story, and there appears to be some truth in it, that a few days since Commodore Goldsborough, the commander of the Naval part of the expedition now in Pamlico and Albemarle Sound, was on the streets of Edenton, and strange as it may seem, was in apparent cordial conversation with some prominent citizens of that place. He assured them that he did not come to interfere with private rights or private property, nor to incourage insubordination among the negroes. No indeed, he only came to restore law and order—to protect and defend them. They should be secure in their rights, property, etc., etc.

Just about the time when the Commodore had got warmed up with his assurances of respect being paid to private property, he caught sight of some bales of Cotton. At a wave of his hand his sailors seized it, and before he had time to repeat his assurances it was on board one of his vessels!

DARING ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A RAILROAD BRIDGE. We are informed that an attempt was made on Saturday night to destroy the Weldon Railroad bridge, by some persons as yet unknown. The structure is a large wooden one, guarded by two sentinels. The traitors who attempted its destruction gained access to the bridge by climbing up from a small island, upon which rests one of the main piers. The guard discovered the operations of the party as soon as they had commenced to cut away the principal beams. They fired upon the assailants, and followed up the volley so quickly with another, that they were glad to leave their implements behind and make good their escape.

The cars were detained some fifteen minutes at the bridge, in order to ascertain whether it was safe to cross or not. Careful investigation, however, revealed the fact that the bridge was not materially injured, and quite as strong as ever.—*Rich. Dispatch, 18th inst.*

We copy the above for the purpose of stating that our cotemporary of the Dispatch is wholly misinformed. We have just seen Captain John L. Cantwell, commander of the Railroad Guards, who is just from Weldon, and he informs us that no such attempt was made—that instead of these being only *two* sentinels, the bridge was and is so effectually guarded as to render the occurrence of any such circumstances as are above related altogether impossible.

AFTER one of the bloodiest and most disastrous defeats that the forces of any nation ever sustained, the Roman Senate returned thanks to their defeated General, "in that he had not despaired of the republic." This spirit of unconquerable resolution, this determination *never* to despair of the republic, brought Rome in triumph out of all her difficulties, and gave her the empire of the world.

This same spirit must have animated the men of 1776 and succeeding years, else that revolution could never have been accomplished, and the patriots and sages of that day would have been denounced to their posterity of this, as rebels and traitors, or been sent to wander over the face of the earth like the conquered Poles and Hungarians. It was the crowning glory, the great conservative element of Washington's character that he was steadfast in the midst of trial, that in weal or woe he never despaired of the cause he was engaged in, and in this steadfastness he was pre-eminent, and to this his great influence was due, more than to any other element of his character.

The greatest quality of the patriot and statesman in times of trial is to stand forward, firm and immoveable, never yielding to panic, never faltering under misfortune, knowing that such must come. No good cause, supported by any community as large and powerful as that of the Confederate States, *can possibly be lost*, unless it be *abandoned*. It never has been and never will be. Why, when Hungary was crushed between the power of Russia and that of Austria, it took the treason of Gorgey to complete her fall. It required division and disaffection among her own people to effect what the combined arms of two vast military empires might otherwise have attempted in vain.

We have recently met some reverses. We may yet meet more, but let the cause for which the South struggles be held firmly, steadfastly in view as *the* object of all endeavour, the goal of all ambition, the consummation of all hope, for the attainment of which no sacrifice is too great, no suffering too painful, and who deems for a moment that success will finally fail to crown the arms and justify the cause of the Confederacy? Why, by meeting difficulty with a firm front, by advancing against it at least half-way, we disarm it of all its terror and more than half its danger.

When Major Craige ruled in Wilmington, when Cornwallis traversed the State from end to end, when Charleston and nearly all South Carolina was in the hands of the British, when the Southern army of the patriots was swept away at Camden, the cause seemed almost buried with DeKalb, but it was not. The banner was still held aloft. There were still those who *would* not and *did* not yield to despair, although they might feel depression, and the result of their steadfastness is before the world. Their children's children call them blessed, and their names are honorable throughout the earth.

With this example before us, who would doubt or despond?

OUR ATTENTION has been—not called—but re called to the course of the Virginia and South Carolina papers in their references to the events of the war. With these papers a persistent course is pursued, even if a studied effort is not made, with the view of ignoring not only the services, but at all times of trial the very existence of the troops from this State. For days and days after the affair at Roanoke Issand we tried in vain to find in a Virginia paper the mention of a single North Carolina Regiment, Company, or individual—We telegraphed to Norfolk and Richmond, equally without effect. From all the accounts it would indeed have seemed that there were no other persons engaged or even near the scene save and except Capt. Wise, Commodore Lynch, Capt. Coles and the Richmond Blues. This is only in keeping with the universal course of the Virginia papers, who tried their best to give all the credit of the Bethel fight to the Richmond Howitzers. We have the same complaint to make of the agent of the associated press at Richmond, who kept pouring on us day after day, details about Richmond men and none others.

The same course was pursued at or rather after the battle of Manassas, in which, although the number of North Carolinian regiments was not very large, the conduct of North Carolina troops was not inferior to the most arrogant of those who attempt to throw her in the shade.

We recollect when the "Queen Sisters" a band of really talented children from Charleston performed here, the *original* compositions they spouted, trashy enough in all conscience, were all about the Palmetto and Hampton's Legion, and all that, so that one would be almost led to suppose that Hampton's Legion had taken all the batteries, made all the prisoners, repulsed all the charges, and left to the rest of mankind only the part of quiet and unemployed spectators of their daring achievements. In their programme North Carolina had no part, although some few sentences were interpolated for Virginia.

Now, this was all got up to suit the taste of the Charlestonians, and poor stuff as it was, the managers of the show had not gumption enough, although playing in North Carolina, to interpolate a word for North Carolina. The South Carolina papers, generally speaking, are getting a little better in their tone—the Virginia papers are getting no better fast. And why should they? Their way of giving all the credit to Virginians, no doubt pleases their own people, and no doubt North Carolinians rather like it than otherwise, from the preference they show for the Virginia papers over their own. This they have always done, and will, no doubt, continue to do.

Besides, the Richmond papers have advantages in giving tone to general opinion, by their position at the Confederate seat of Government, and this, aiding their circulation, gives a sort of nationality to their mere local provincialisms. We may add that the leading North Carolina papers at the seat of Government are mainly political organs, and are hardly at all regarded in cities, or main lines, as general newspapers.—Our own paper is probably the only one in the State that in efforts to obtain the news at the earliest moment, as also in quantity of reading matter enters directly into competition with the issues of the larger cities of the neighbouring States. We say this without any disparagement to our spirited and enterprising Charlotte cotemporary, which also receives telegraphs, but these being uniform, convey only a certain kind of information and give no distinctive tone to opinion.

Another thing. It would have been in accordance with our desire to have been able to have paid correspondents to accompany all the larger bodies of our troops from the first, but it would not have been within the reach of our means, and somehow, our North Carolina soldier's are *not* very attentive voluntary correspondents, or when they do write, most of them seem quite as willing to contribute their mite to the columns of the papers of other States as of their own.

But we commenced by saying that our attention had been recalled to this matter. It has been so by our having received a very intelligent and modest letter from a true North Carolina soldier on furlough, who has been serving for long months on Virginia soil, and who, seeking no fame for himself, is jealous of the fame of his State. We can say truly that every effort in our power to place the deeds of our soldiers fairly on record shall be made. Now, however, is the time to make history, rather than quarrel about it.

NO DOUBT there is panic on one side and exaggeration on the other, and therefore we think that fuller details will lessen the terrible force of the blow we have sustained in Kentucky and Tennessee, but there is this fact apparent in all our battles, and this is made apparent by the inevitable announcement in connection with all our defeats. *The ammunition gave out.* We read a good deal about cold steel, but it is very much of a fancy affair. The regular trained armies of Europe *may* be brought up to the bayonet charge, but bayonets on the guns of volunteers are an encumbrance. The best fighting of the war was done with shot guns *without bayonets* at Springfield, Missouri. The shot guns of the country that the men are used to handling are more effective weapons than the heavy musket, encumbered with the bayonet that "bristles," but does little else. The war had better be fought out with shot guns and hunting rifles. It *must* be won, and that way may turn out to be the best.

THE TIME of trial is upon us. That first half of 1862, to which the enemy has pointed his people and the world as the turning point of his policy, when a vigorous course would be adopted and persevered in, has commenced, and all his efforts are being put forth.

To this same period, the first half of 1862, all reflecting Southerners have from the first endeavored to turn the eyes of their Government and their fellow-citizens, as the really critical period of the war. It is the time of the Northern rebound from their first ignominious failures at Manassas and elsewhere. It is the time during which a progress may be safely ventured along the malarious lowlands of the Southern coast. It is the time when feverish excitement is superadded to unheard of and unprecedented preparation for crushing out the "rebellion." Unfortunately, with us it has been the time when apathy has taken the place of the first onward influence, when over-confidence, which is so nearly allied to panic, had taken possession of all; when money-making and speculation had for a time usurped the place of that self-sacrificing patriotism which pre-eminently marks this movement, and which, although slumbering for a moment, has never been really weakened. What wonder then, that at first reverses should have fallen upon our arms. These reverses were necessary. They are doing their work well. They are disappointing the expectations of McClellan. They are causing our twelve months volunteers to enlist for the war. They are filling up the ranks of new regiments and companies. They are stimulating the zeal and increasing the energy of all departments.—They will enable the republic to weather this fiercest of storms. This storm weathered, the *prestige* of our arms once more triumphantly vindicated, the banner of the Confederacy kept high advanced and floating on the next Fourth Day of July, and we still adhere to the opinion that the back of this invasion will be broken, the heart of this war crushed. But to do this, no effort must be spared, no sacrifice grudged. Our friends at Fort Donelson are showing what can be done by a steady, determined, stubborn resistance.

Our very full telegraphic dispatches will speak for themselves. They show the moving panorama of actual war, which, changing as it does from day to day, leaves speculation at fault and closet engineering worse than useless. The great feature is the deeply aroused feeling of the people and the government of the South, from which we look for the most valuable results, whatever the movements of the hour may be, even if, for the time, the advantage should remain with the enemy.

The result so far, of the fight at Fort Donelson is eminently favourable to the Southern arms. That it may continue to be so is the prayer of every true friend of the Southern cause. The falling back of General Johnston from Bowling Green is no more to be regretted than the similar movement by his namesake from Harper's Ferry, the possession of which, in the course of events, had become neither safe nor useful.

By the way we are sorry to see a report going the rounds of some of the papers that General Beauregard is sick at Nashville with typhoid fever *or* sore throat.—This is indefinite, and we trust, mainly, untrue, or at least exaggerated. We cannot afford to believe that the idol of the army should be rendered unfit for active duty at a time like this.

Dr. John Yancey, of the 29th (Vance's) Regiment, writing to the editor of the *Asheville* (N. C.,) *News*, from Chattanooga, Tenn., under date of the 6th inst., concludes his letter as follows:—

> Gen. Beauregard spent a night with us this week on his way to Bowling Green. I like the way he talked when called upon for a speech. He said this was n t a time for making speeches—that he would make his speech about Columbus, Kentucky, shortly. Hurrah for the General! I think that he will very soon make a demonstration. Two more fights, he says, will settle the hash with Yankeedom.
>
> Yours, as ever, JOHN YANCEY.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—We learn that on Saturday evening last, as H. B. Eilers, Esq., was going home and while nearly opposite the front gate of the house next north of his residence, occupied by O. G. Parsley, Esq. he was suddenly set upon by two men, one of whom knocked him down and the other stabbed him in the back. They would no doubt have succeeded in murdering him had they not been driven off by the opening of the front door of Mr. Parsley's house, bringing them into light, and perhaps by the person opening giving an alarm.

Mr. Eilers, as we are informed, describes the man who stabbed him as tall, well-dressed, and of rather gentlemanly appearance. He was in citizen's clothes, as was also his companion. As the men did not seem to be drunk, and were total strangers to Mr. Eilers, there seems to be no way of accounting for this assault on any other supposition than that of plunder. That this object was not effected, is no doubt due to the interruption which the opening of Mr. Parsley's door caused to the movements of the assailants.

Mr. Eilers is very severely, but we trust, neither mortally nor dangerously wounded. We have not heard from him to-day.

In addition to this, we learn that on last Wednesday or Thursday night, a tall, well-dressed man, with a black moustache, came to the house of Mr. Thorburn, a baker, in the South Eastern part of town and demanded admittance, but was told that this was a private house, and that he must go away, which he refused to do, but drew a knife and cut at and cut Mr. Thorburn. Mr. Moore, Mr. T.'s brother-in-law, came round with his pistol. The man cut at him too, and ran, and Mr. Moore shot at him and thinks he shot him, but does not know, nor does anybody know who the man was. The description given appears to agree with the person described by Mr. Eilers.

There are certainly too many lawless characters circulating round, taking advantage of the circumstances of the country. It behooves citizens to keep ready some loaded weapon, and when such persons force or attempt to force themselves into respectable houses with insulting propositions, or for purposes of plunder, to draw trigger without hesitation. An example will be wholesome.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

WHAT IS OUR POLICE ABOUT.—On yesterday we had to state that Mr. Eilers and two other of our citizens had been stabbed, &c. To-day we learn that another gentleman, Mr. T. S. Whitaker, was waylaied on Chesnutt street, near old Boundary, and ordered to stop by two unknown persons. Mr. W. fired at one of them twice with a revolver, when they both ran. This happened about 8 o'clock at night. We also learn that a highly respectable citizen residing over the Rail Road ran a man out of his house about 11 o'clock last night; also that sundry other depredations were committed, among the rest that the stable of Captain E. B. Dudley was entered and his horse stabbed in half a dozen places.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

The Confederate Tax.

We learn that the Convention in session at Raleigh has passed a resolution, to the effect that the State shall assume the payment of the Confederate Tax collectable in May next from her citizens, issuing for that purpose treasury notes, fundable in State bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest. It is also provided, that in order to meet the interest on the State debt created for this purpose, as also to meet the payment in future of any Confederate War Tax, the State Revenue Law shall be made to conform to the Confederate Law, as far as the objects of taxation are concerned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 14th, 1862.

The bodies of Captain O. Jennings Wise, Lieutenant Wm. Selden, and Captain Cole, arrived here (at Richmond) this morning from Currituck, whence a flag of truce went to Roanoke Island. Captain Wise had three wounds through his body; Lieut. Selden had a ball through his head. General Wise saw the body of his son at Currituck and was much moved.

A portion of the enemy's fleet have reached the South end of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal and have shelled the Confederates. General Wise is there. There are various conjectures as regards the movements of the enemy.

FLAG OF TRUCE TO ROANOKE ISLAND—LATER FROM SUFFOLK—EUROPEAN AND NORTHERN NEWS, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 14th, 1862.

A flag of truce from Roanoke Island reports the Confederate casualties at eight killed and thirty wounded. The Federals lost two Colonels, thirty-five other commissioned officers, and one hundred and seventy-five privates killed, and four hundred wounded.

The bodies of Capts. Wise and Coles reached Richmond this evening.

The flag of truce from Roanoke Island also reports that of the three North Carolina regiments on the Island, but few were engaged in the fight, but that a large number were taken prisoners. [North Carolina had only two regiments, two companies in Green's battalion, and two companies of the 17th Regiment not captured at Hatteras, on the Island.—JOURNAL.]

A letter received from Suffolk to day (Friday) contains information from that place up to a late hour last evening.

The Federals had re-embarked at Edenton and gone to some other point. The number of horses landed was overestimated. The Federals assured the citizens that they did not come to harrass or rob them, but while the officers were assuring the people, the soldiers were filling the gun-boats with the cotton found on the wharves.

Elizabeth City has been partially deserted by the Federals.

The latest information from Winton reports that nothing has been seen there of the gun-boats which had started up the Chowan river from Edenton; perhaps they were only reconnoitering.

Dr. Cohoon, a wealthy citizen of Elizabeth City, is at Suffolk. The refugees remained there until the enemy had possession and invited them back and assured them they would not be harmed, but they were afraid to trust them.

The Rev. Shaddack Worrel, of Gatesville, had a cargo of corn captured in Albemarle Sound.

Mr. Elliott saved seventy-five thousand pounds of government pork, which was at Hertford.

A large number of young ladies from the Murfreesboro' Colleges had reached Suffolk. The people of Murfreesboro' were apprehensive that Suffolk would be crowded with the North Carolina refugees.

The next depredations are expected at Plymouth and other towns on the Roanoke river.

EUROPEAN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers, of the 13th inst., report the steamship Tentonia as arrived, with one day's later European news.

The New York Herald says that parties in England have resolved to object to every measure taken by the Federal Government for the restoration of the Union.

The Tuscarora had been ordered from Southampton by an official letter from Portsmouth.

A new ministry had been formed in Holland.

The Russians had been defeated in Circassia.

French troops are being rapidly dispatched to Mexico.

The steamer Nashville was still at Southampton.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says that in French circles the opinion is almost universal that France and England will interfere in the American difficulties in less than one month; and also says that the ministers of government, the people, and the government papers of France are all ready for intervention.

The London Times says that there is a large party in the House of Commons who are urging on the Government the policy of interference in the American struggle.

The health of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was good, but they complain of bad treatment at Fort Warren.

No change in the Liverpool Cotton market.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Consels dull at 92⅞ a 92⅞. American securities were heavy.

CONGRESS.—The Senate bill has passed appropriating seven millions of dollars for the completion of fortifications.

At New York Cotton was less active at 29 to 30 cents.

Bennett crows lustily over the Federal victories in North Carolina and Tennessee, and says that the rebel leaders have no idea of holding Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

A clause has been inserted in the Treasury note bill requiring interest on the bonds, which are to be sureties for the notes, to be paid in coin.

The news of the capture of Roanoke Island was sent to Europe by the New York Herald, in the steamer Africa, which sailed on the 12th inst.

There is nothing of importance from any part of the army of the Potomac.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that the Federal army of Central Kentucky is in motion.

CAIRO, Feb. 12.—Passengers report that eleven transports, with troops, had passed Paducah.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 11.—Active preparations are being made for Hunter's expedition.

Washington City is wildly jubilant at the news from Burnside's expedition.

Secretary Staunton is quite sick.

The Senate Naval Committee are considering the bill to re-organize the army. Two more bureaus are to be added.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND STAND OF ARMS—LATER FROM FORT DONELSON.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14th, 1862.

The steamer Victoria ran the Blockade at this port.—The blockading steamer fired two hundred shells at her, but she arrived safe. She brings fifteen thousand stand of arms, ammunition and coffee.

A private dispatch from Nashville says that a dispatch had been received in that city from Cave City, from Gen. A. S. Johnston, saying that we had 18 killed and 15 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, is four to five hundred. Gen. Pillow whipped them. The enemy's gun-boats were materially damaged.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 14th, 1862.

The enemy's gun-boats opened fire on Fort Donelson at half-past three o'clock this afternoon.

There is only ten feet water on Harfeth Shoals, thirty-five miles below Nashville. The river is falling rapidly, and our pilots say that the gunboats cannot pass over to-morrow.

A special dispatch to the Union and American, dated Fort Donelson, Feb. 14th, says that six gun-boats attacked the Fort this afternoon. After a terrific fight of near two hours, not a man or gun was hurt on our side.

Two gun-boats were badly injured, and the third crippled. All of them have retired. No demonstrations were made by infantry to-day.

The enemy is believed to have received reinforcements.

We expect it all around to-morrow.

FROM FORT DONELSON—FIGHT STILL PROGRESSING.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 15th, 1862.

Intelligence has been received in official quarters that a vigorous battle took place on yesterday (Friday) at Fort Donelson.

Eight Federal gun-boats approached within a few hundred yards of the Fort and poured in tremendous volleys of shot and shell.

Two or three gun-boats were greatly damaged, and the Federal loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable.

Of the Confederates none were killed nor none wounded, nor was there any injury to the guns of the Fort.

The gun-boats were forced to retire.

The Confederate victory was complete, but it is probable that the Federals may renew the attack to-day.

LATER FROM FORT DONELSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15th, 1862—11:30 A. M.

A dispatch just received from Fort Donelson, says that the fight commenced at seven o'clock this morning. A terrible fight raging all the morning, with great slaughter on both sides.

The enemy was driven back to a part of his camps.

We have captured two of the enemy's batteries.

A Federal prisoner who was taken says that McLernand is commanding, and has fifty thousand men.

Our troops are still driving the enemy back WITH COLD STEEL.

FIGHT IN SCOTT COUNTY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 15th, 1862.

McLean's Cavalry fought the Lincolnites in Scott county, Tenn., on the 14th inst., killing seven and capturing nineteen, together with many horses and guns.

The Lincolnites fled to the mountains in disorder.

The forces were equal. Three Confederates were wounded.

The Federal loss at Fort Donelson on Thursday was five hundred. Our loss was twenty-five.

General Pillow commands Fort Donelson. Gens. Floyd and Buckner commands the land forces. This is the most terrific conflict of the war.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL VIA THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 16th, 1862.

The Baltimore Republican, of the 14th inst., has accounts from Port Royal, &c., to the 10th inst. It says that the fleet is en route from Port Royal for Savannah, and it is expected that they would land eight thousand troops on Monday night.

The Federal forces had destroyed the water pipes leading to Savannah.

The piling driven in the river have been cut by the Federals sixteen feet below the surface.

Twelve regiments were under marching orders to leave Port Royal on Monday inland to the railroad, and thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavaly were to join them.

Two simultaneous movements were to be made, one to the railroad direct, and the other to the vicinity of Edisto Island.

A large number of regiments are arriving at Port Royal, and also much heavy ordnance.

Many buildings are being erected at Port Royal, including a large hospital.

Whiskey, at Beaufort and Hilton Head, was selling at eighteen dollars per gallon.

The Baltic was to leave for New York with 630 bales of Cotton.

A breastwork seven miles long, across the Island, was nearly finished.

An arrival from Ship Island, with dates to the 23d January, brings information of the capture of the steamer Lewis and schr. View, with goods valued at $60,000.

The Stephen Hart, sailing under the British flag, had been seized off Key West. She had a cargo of rifled cannon, Enfield rifles, powder, shoes, &c., valued at $125,000.

Two regiments are on Ship Island, and reinforcements were expected.

THE BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON—KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 16th, 1862.

Intelligence has been received in official quarters that the battle of Fort Donelson continued on Saturday for nine hours.

Five hundred Confederates were killed and wounded.—We took three hundred prisoners, six of the enemy's guns, and killed and wounded fifteen hundred of the enemy.

A dispatch dated Fort Donelson, four o'clock Sunday morning, says that the enemy have been reinforced by three thousand men, and that a renewal of the battle was expected on Sunday.

The final result of this great battle is yet uncertain.

LATER FROM EDENTON, ELIZABETH CITY, &c.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 16, 1862.

The latest information from Edenton via Suffolk, is to Thursday, when the Yankees had quiet possession, their pickets extending six miles this way.

On Wednesday afternoon the Yankees ascended the Chowan river to Holly's wharf, eight miles from the mouth of the river, finding nobody but a few negroes. They raised a white flag and passed over to Coleraine, on the opposite side of the river, but what they did at Coleraine is unknown.

Col. Mitchell, the militia commander of Chowan county, was at Edenton when the Yankees arrived at that place. He conversed with a Yankee Captain, and was assured that they did not intend to interfere with private property or disturb citizens not in arms.

When Col. Mitchell left Edenton, a few old cannon had been destroyed and some cotton removed to the gunboats, but no other depredations committed.

The Yankees landed near the farm of Monroe Whedbee, in the vicinity of Elizabeth City, and robbed him of all his poultry and hogs, and took his china ware, &c.

The militia force of Chowan county were engaged in removing all the provisions from the river.

Refugees continue to reach Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Amiss, Mr. Hathaway and families, reached Suffolk on Friday night. There are only about a dozen ladies remaining at Edenton.

The Confederates took possession of Elizabeth City on Friday. The Yankees fled to their gunboats, but a few were taken prisoners by the Confederates. Our flag again waves over Elizabeth City.

NORTHERN NEWS.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 16th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 15th inst., have been received.

The New York Herald continues its extravagant jubilation over the affair at Roanoke Island. It says that there were thirty killed in the army, twenty in the naval force, and one hundred and forty wounded. We captured six forts with forty guns, over two thousand prisoners, and three thousand small arms.

The Herald says that Gen. McClellan has received a dispatch that Gen. Price evacuated Springfield on Wednesday.

Lincoln has issued an order releasing all political prisoners in the custody of the military authorities in every quarter, on their parole to afford no aid to the enemy's government. Spies are excepted.

Lincoln considers, as the rebellion is now manifestly on the decline, the severe measures formerly resorted to as being no longer necessary.

The naval appropriation bill has passed the House, with an ammendment appropriating fifteen millions of dollars for additional gun-boats, and one million for the ordnance foundry at Washington.

The steamship Ariel has arrived from Aspinwall. She brings six hundred and fourteen thousand dollars in specie.

The news from Central America is unimportant.

The advices from Venezuela state that that country is in great commotion.

A British steamer arrived at New York on Friday with a cargo of East India cotton.

The market at New York was irregular. Cotton 28 to 30 cents, and corn 65 a 65½ cents.

Dispatches from St. Louis on the night of the 14th inst., state that there were twenty killed and two hundred and fifty wounded at Fort Donelson up to that time, and that the fighting was desperate and terrible.

Official dispatches from Burnside and Goldsborough had been received at Washington.

At New York on the 14th, foreign Exchange was quoted at 115¼. There were large transactions in gold at 104¼.—But little change in the stock market.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE—ELIZABETH CITY.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 16, 1862.

A flag of truce boat from Fortress Monroe this afternoon, brought Mrs. Myers and Capt. R. A. Bunker, of Mobile, as passengers.

Intelligence from North Carolina to-day, states that Elizabeth City was re-taken by the Confederates on Friday.—Four citizens, regarded as traitors, were brought to Portsmouth this afternoon as prisoners, viz: Wilcox, LaBoyteaux, Sawyer, and Dr. Pimont.

BOWLING GREEN EVACUATED—FURTHER FROM FORT DONELSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15th, 1862.

The Federals having changed their tactics and sent off nearly their whole force from the other side of Green river, it became necessary for Gen. Johnston to change his front, and on Thursday evening Bowling Green was evacuated by the larger portion of the Confederate forces, who fell back in the direction of the enemy, Gen. Hindman's brigade remaining a few miles the other side of Bowling Green.

It is reported that Gen. Hindman had a sharp engagement on yesterday morning with the Federals, who are advancing in force. Hindman fell back in good order, and after crossing Barren river blew up the railroad bridge and burned the turnpike bridge. Between ten and eleven o'clock the Federals shelled Bowling Green, setting it on fire and burning nearly all the town.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 15, 10:30 A. M.—One of the fierces fights on record commenced this morning about seven o'clock on our left wing. We have driven the enemy past their camps, with great slaughter. The fight is still raging with great fury on both sides. I have just seen a Lincoln prisoner belonging to the thirtieth Illinois regiment, who said that the Federal forces number fifty thousand, commanded by Gen. McClernand. Our boys are fighting with great gallantry, driving the enemy as they go.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.—We have captured three of the enemy's batteries and repulsed them everywhere. The loss is reported heavy on both sides, but the Federals most. The Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, and other forces are doing the thing finely.

12:50 O'CLOCK, P. M.—We think we can safely say that the day is ours. The enemy's loss is tremendous. About 200 Federal prisoners have just been brought in, who report that a number of their regiments have been nearly annihilated.

1.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.—We fought the enemy outside our entrenchments from 5.30 o'clock this morning until one o'clock this afternoon, driving him inch by inch from every point of the field, capturing four pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. Our loss is heavy, but we have inflicted a heavier loss on the enemy. The Federals have been largely reinforced, and may attack us again.

FROM SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 17th, 1862.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says that the steamer *Ida* on going to Fort Pulaski F on riday last, was fired on by Yankee Barges. On Sunday afternoon the flag steamer "*Savannah*," went to the aid of the *Ida* and was also fired upon, Com. Tatnall replied. The *Ida* arrived safe yesterday, at Savannah.

Twenty-five federal vessels are lying at Warsaw. Two armed transports, with troops, arrived at Warsaw on Friday; on the same day four Confederate Coasters, with cargoes of rice, were attacked in Bull's Bay and burnt or sunk by the federal launches. The crews escaped.

PROVISIONAL CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 17th, 1862.

Congress to-day confirmed the nomination of George B. Crittenden and W. W. Loring as Brigadier Generals.

The Hon. Howell Cobb made a feeling and eloquent speech in closing the business of the Provisional Congress, and announced that body adjourned *sine die*.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NOTHING POSITIVE OR OFFICIAL FROM KENTUCKY OR TENNESSEE.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 17th, 1862.

Many extravagant reports are in circulation about the disaster to the Confederate Army in Kentucky and Tennessee, but nothing official is known here, nor known to the News Agent, corroborating the reports.

FROM SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 18, 1862.

The Savannah News of this morning has a special dispatch from Charleston from Capt. Roberts, of the Rice schr. "*Theodora*," captured on Friday last by the Yankees in Bull's Bay, who escaped. He says that the Yankees told him that they would capture and destroy Savannah this week, and Charleston soon after.

FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

AUGUSTA, GEO., Feb. 18th, 1862.

Dr. Eve arrived here from Nashville to-night, and says that Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning.

Gen. Johnston telegraphed to the enemy offering to surrender the city on condition that the enemy would respect private property. No answer was received, but the majority of the citizens seemed willing to give up on these conditions. Numbers of people had left the City.

There were thirteen thousand troops at Fort Donelson, and two thousand at Clarksville.

The river was rising, so that the enemy's gun-boats could reach the city.

A large amount of Government stores will fall into the hands of the enemy. Most of the rolling stock of the railroad was probably saved.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 18th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 17th, and the Baltimore Sun, Extra, of the 17th, dated 2 o'clock, P. M., have been received here.

Fort Donelson surrendered on Sunday the 16th inst. Fifteen thousand Confederates were taken prisoners, including Gen's. Johnston, Buckner and Pillow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16th, 1862.—The right wing of the Federal forces commenced storming Fort Donelson at noon to-day, taking the right wing of the fortifications, over which the stars and stripes are now floating. The opposing forces are now almost breast to breast, ready to open the work of destruction upon each other at any moment.

LATER.—CINCINNATI, Feb. 17th, 1862.—Fort Donelson was taken yesterday with 15,000 prisoners, including Gens. Johnson, Buckner and Pillow.

The *Sun* says the capture of fort Donelson was announced to the House of Representatives at Washington by Col. Fax, on Monday, he having been authorized by McClellan to make the statement.

Gen. Floyd escaped.

There was heavy loss on both sides.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16th, 1862.—Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Gen. Curtis, stating that Gen. Price's rear guard was overtaken in pursuit from Springfield. The "rebels" escaped, leaving their wagons and baggage.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18th, 1862.

No details have been received in official quarters relative to our casualities at Fort Donelson. The telegraph wires connecting with Nashville have been covered with ice and icicles for the past two days, and there is great difficulty in transmitting messages.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Gens. Floyd and Pillow are both in that city.

The Federal report of the number of prisoners taken is not believed. There is great anxiety to hear the particulars from our own men.

NORTHERN NEWS—FROM EUROPE, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 18th, 1862—9:45 P. M.

Northern papers of the 17th inst., state that six companies of the eighth New Hampshire regiment sailed from Boston on the 16th for Ship Island.

At New York on Saturday the cotton market was irregular. Middling 28 to 29 cents.

The latest advices from Mexico report that the people were united in the determination to resist European invasion.

A large amount of hospital stores had been sent to Roanoke Island.

The ship Macauley, of Baltimore, was boarded by the Sumter near Genoa, but was allowed to proceed.

The Federal steamer Primero was lost at sea in the recent gale; her crew were saved.

The ninth Rhode Island battery and a portion of the Engineer regiment sailed for Port Royal on the 17th inst.

Mr. Slidell had arrived in Paris. The Southerners in Paris think that he will soon accomplish his mission.

Ex-Speaker Pennington, of New Jersey, died on the 16th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Emperor Napoleon is ready to recognize the Southern Confederacy, but is waiting for England to act first. He says that Palmerston is afraid to make the first move.

The Sumter was at Gibraltar on the 2d February. There was great consternation among the American ship-masters at Marseilles on account of the Sumter.

The American question, as affecting the supply of Cotton, had been debated in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and a great desire manifested that the war should be brought to a close.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on the 1st inst., were 5,000 bales; prices were unchanged.

Consols 93.

The New York stock market was steady.

The Roanoke Island prisoners are on their way to New York.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Feb. 16th, states that General Mitchell has crossed Barren river, and is in possession of Bowling Green, Ky.

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE NOT YET SURRENDERED—OUR TROOPS MAKE A STAND THERE.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 19th, 1862.

Advices received from reliable quarters state that the Confederates will make a stand at Nashville, having an effective force there.

Brigadier Generals Pillow, Johnston and Floyd, are at Nashville.

Muster Roll "Bladen Light Infantry," Co. "B," 18th Infantry N. C. Troops, (8th Vols.,) enrolled April 26th, 1861.

OFFICERS:

Robert Tait, Captain.		
Gilmore Edwards, 1st Lieutenant.		
Wiley J. Sikes,	2d	"
J. W. McGill, brev	2d	"
M. W. Buie,	1st	Sargeant.
Camden Lewis,	2d	"
W. J. Edwards,	3d	"
A. W. Butler,	4th	"
J. W. Monroe,	5th	"
Moore Kallihan,	1st	Corporal.
Joseph Hestor, jun	2d	"
Ollan Munn,	3d	"
John Meares,	4th	"
Fletcher Tilley, Drummer.		

PRIVATES.—Clarles W Allen, A T Beasley, W R Browning, J W Blackwell, J L Butler, John T Butler, Ollan A Brown, Lewis Blackwell, R J Cheshire, D J Callihan, A J Cain, J M Dove, M S Dove, W J Davis, W R Davis, Isaac A Davis, Haynes Edwards, Calvin Edwards, Wright Edwards, Alfred Edwards, Philip Evers, W J Edge, T B Ellis, Jas H Fields, Jeremiah Guyton, Anderson Guyton, John F Graves, Murdoch S Graves, S B Graves, Nathan R Graves, James W Gause, Bryant B Gause, Henry Gause, Henry Green, Council Greer, Henry F Hillburn, Calvin L Hillburn, Snowden Hestor, Lewis Hestor, Wright Hestor, John A Hestor, Orran Hammonds, John P Hammonds, William Height, James Johnson, David J Jordan, B B Jones, Geo G King, James Lennan, William Lovett, T W McGhee, Dr W J Monroe, John E Nance, Kinian Powell, David Pate, Nelson Pate, Edward Pate, David T Pate, Theophilus Parker, Hardy H Robbins, J F Rackley, Troy M Russ, Mathew Russ, Richard Roberts, A J Sikes, Giles Sikes, Henry M Sikes, M B Singletary, Ashbery Singletary, T W Singletary, Harman W Singletary, Snowden Singletary, Joshua Singletary, David M Singletary, M L Starling, Denis Storen, Alex F Shaw, Daniel P Shaw, J A Thompson, Laz Tyson, Joshua Tyson, James Tyson, B G Thompson, James W Wilson, Calvin Ward, John Ward, Charles Ward, Thomas K Wiggins, George W Weeks, Joseph H Williams, Authorniles Regan.

The under named members of the Company have died while in service:—

Privates.—J F Nance, James Singletary, David McKee, W H Long, R J Shipman, J H Wiggins, J F McKeithan, Moore Wiggins.

Coosawhatchie, S. C., Feb. 8th, 1862.

Report of Gen. Beauregard of the Battle of Manassas.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
MANASSAS, August 26th, 1861.

GENERAL:

The War Department having been informed by me, by telegraph on the 17th of July, of the movement of General McDowell—Gen. Johnston was immediately ordered to form a junction of his Army Corps with mine, should the movement in his judgment be deemed advisable. Gen. Holmes was also directed to push forward with two regiments, a battery, and one company of cavalry.

In view of these propositions, approaching reinforcements modifying my plan of operations, so far as to determine on attacking the enemy at Centreville as soon as I should hear of the near approach of the two reinforcing columns, I sent one of my Aids, Col. Chisholm, of South Carolina, to meet and communicate my plans to Gen. Johnston, and my wish that one portion of his force should march by the way of Aldie, and take the enemy on his right flank and in reverse at Centreville. Difficulties, however, of an insuperable character in connexion with means of transportation, and the marching condition of his troops, made this impracticable and it was determined our forces should be united within the lines of Bull Run, and thence, advance to the attack of the enemy.

Gen. Johnston arrived here about noon on the 20th July and being my senior in rank, he necessarily assumed command of all the force of the Confederate States, then concentrating at this point. Made acquainted with my plan of operations and dispositions to meet the enemy—he gave them his entire approval and generously directed their execution under my command.

In consequence of the untoward detention, however, of some (5,000) five thousand of General Johnston's Army Corps, resulting from the inadequate and imperfect means of transportation for so many troops, at the disposition of the Manassas Gap Railroad, it became necessary, on the morning of the 21st, before daylight, to modify the plan accepted, to suit the contingency of an immediate attack on our lines, by the main force of the enemy, then plainly at hand.

The enemy's forces, reported by their best informed journals to be 55,000 strong, I had learned from reliable sources, on the night of the 20th, were being concentrated in and around Centreville, and along the Warrenton Turnpike road, to Bull Run, near which, our respective pickets were in immediate proximity. This fact, with the conviction that, after his signal discomfiture on the 18th of July, before Blackburn's Ford—the centre of my lines—he would not renew the attack in that quarter, induced me at once to look for an attempt on my left flank, resting on the Stone Bridge, which was but weakly guarded by men, as well as but slightly provided with artificial defensive appliances and artillery.

In view of these palpable military conditions, by half-past four, A. M., on the 21st July, I had prepared and dispatched orders, directing the whole of the Confederate forces within the lines of Bull Run, including the brigades and regiments of Gen. Johnston, which had arrived at that time, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

At that hour, the following was the disposition of our forces:

Ewell's Brigade, constituted as on the 18th July, remained in position at Union Mills' Ford, its left extending along Bull Run in the direction of McLean's Ford, and supported by Holmes' Brigade, 2nd Tennessee and 1st Arkansas Regiments a short distance to the rear—that is, at and near Camp Wigfall.

D. R. Jones' Brigade—from Ewell's left, in front of McLean's Ford, and along the stream to Longstreet's position—it was unchanged in organization, and was supported by Early's Brigade—also unchanged—placed behind a thicket of young pines, a short distance in the rear of McLean's Ford.

Longstreet's Brigade held its former ground at Blackburn's Ford, from Jones's left to Bonham's right, at Mitchell's Ford, and was supported by Jackson's Brigade, consisting of Colonels James L. Preston's 4th, Harper's 5th, Allen's 2nd, the 27th, Lieut. Col. Echoll's and the 33rd. Cumming's Virginia Regiments, 2,611 strong, which were posted behind the skirting of pines, to the rear of Blackburn's and Mitchell's Ford, and in rear of this support, was also, Barksdale's, 13th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, which had lately arrived from Lynchburg.

Along the edge of a pine thicket, in rear of, and equidistant from McLean's and Blackburn's Fords, ready to support either position, I had also placed all of Bee's and Bartow's Brigades that had arrived, namely, two companies of the 11th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Liddell; the 2nd Mississippi, Col. Falkner, and the Alabama, with the 7th and 8th Georgia Regiments, (colonels Gartrell and Lieut. Col. Gardner,) in all 2,732 bayonets.

Bonham's Brigade, as before, held Mitchell's Ford, its right near Longstreet's left, its left extending in the direction of Cocke's right. It was organized as at the end of the 18th of July, with Jackson's Brigade, as before said, as a support.

Cocke's Brigade, increased by seven companies of the 8th, Hunton's three companies of the 49th, Smith's Virginia Regiments, two companies of cavalry, and a battery under Rogers of four 6-pounders, occupied the line in front and rear of Bull Run, extending from the direction of Bonham's left and guarding Island, Ball's and Lewis's Fords, to the right of Evans's Demi-Brigade near the Stone Bridge, also under General Cocke's command.

The latter held the Stone Bridge, and its left covered a farm ford about one mile above the bridge.

Stuart's cavalry, some three hundred men of the army of the Shenandoah, guarded the level ground extending in rear from Bonham's left to Cocke's right.

Two companies of Radford's cavalry were held in reserve a short distance in rear of Mitchell's Ford, his left extending in the direction of Stuart's right.

Colonel Pendleton's reserve battery of eight pieces was temporarily placed in rear of Bonham's extreme left.

Major Walton's reserve battery of five guns was in position on McLean's farm, in a piece of woods in rear of Bee's right.

Hampton's Legion of six companies of infantry, six hundred strong, having arrived that morning by the cars from Richmond, was subsequently, as soon as it arrived, ordered forward to a position in immediate vicinity of the Lewis House, as a support for any troops engaged in that quarter.

The effective force of all arms of the Army of the Potomac on that eventful morning, including the garrison of Camp Pickens, did not exceed 21,833 and 29 guns.

The army of the Shenandoah, ready for action on the field, may be set at 6,000 men and 20 guns.*

The Brigade of General Holmes mustered about 1,265 bayonets, six guns and a company of cavalry about 90 strong.

Informed at 5.30, A. M., by Colonel Evans that the enemy had deployed some twelve hundred men† with several pieces of artillery in his immediate front, I at once ordered him, as also General Cocke, if attacked, to maintain their position to the last extremity.

In my opinion the most effective method of relieving that flank was by a rapid, determined attack with my right wing and centre on the enemy's flank and rear at Centreville, with due precautions against the advance of his reserves from the direction of Washington.

By such a movement, I confidently expected to achieve a complete victory for my country by 12, M.

These new dispositions were submitted to General Johnston, who fully approved them, and the orders for their immediate execution were at once issued.

Brigadier General Ewell was directed to begin the movement, to be followed and supported successively by Generals D. R. Jones, Longstreet and Bonham respectively, supported by their several appointed reserves.

The cavalry under Stuart and Radford were to be held in hand, subject to future orders and ready for employment as might be required by the exigencies of the battle.

About 8.30, A. M., General Johnston and myself transferred our headquarters to a central position about half a mile in rear of Mitchell's Ford, whence we might watch the course of events.

Previously, as early as 5.30, the Federalists in front of Evans's position—Stone Bridge—had opened with a large 30-pounder Parrot rifle gun, and thirty minutes later, with a moderate apparently tentative fire from a battery of rifle pieces, directed first in front at Evans's and then in the direction of Cocke's position, but without drawing a return fire and discovery of our positions, chiefly because in that quarter we had nothing but eight 6-pounder pieces, which could not reach the distant enemy.

As the Federalists had advanced with an extended line of skirmishers in front of Evans, that officer promptly threw forward the two flank companies of the 4th South Carolina Regiment and one company of Wheat's Louisiana Battalion, deployed as skirmishers, to cover his small front. An occasional scattering fire resulted, and thus the two armies in that quarter for more than an hour, while the main body of the enemy was marching its dubious way through the "Big Forest" to take our forces in flank and rear.

By 8.30, A. M., Colonel Evans, having become satisfied of the counterfeit character of the movement on his front, and persuaded of an attempt to turn his left flank, decided to change his position to meet the enemy, and for this purpose immediately put in motion to his left and rear six companies of Sloan's 4th South Carolina Regiment, Wheat's Louisiana Battalion's five companies, and two 6-pounders of Latham's battery, leaving four companies of Sloan's Regiment under cover as the sole, immediate defence of the Stone Bridge, but giving information to General Cocke of his change of position and the reasons that impelled it.

Following a road leading by the Old Pittsylvania (Carter) Mansion, Colonel Evans formed in line of battle some four hundred yards in rear—as he advanced—of that house, his guns to the front and in position, properly supported, to its immediate right. Finding, however, that the enemy did not appear on that road, which was a branch of one leading by Sudley's Springs Ford to Brentsville and Dumfries, he turned abruptly to the left and, marching across the fields for three-quarters of a mile—about 9.30, A. M.,—took a position in line of battle; his left, Sloan's companies, resting on the main Brentsville Road in a shallow ravine, the Louisiana Battalion to the right, in advance some two hundred yards, a rectangular copse of wood separating them. One piece of his artillery, planted on an eminence some seven hundred yards to the rear of Wheat's Battalion, and the other on a ridge near and in rear of Sloan's position, commanding a reach of the road just in front of the line of battle. In this order he awaited the coming of the masses of the enemy now drawing near.

In the meantime, about 7 o'clock, A. M., Jackson's Brigade, with Imboden's, and five pieces of Walton's battery, had been sent to take up a position along Bull Run to guard the interval between Cocke's right and Bonham's left, with orders to support either in case of need—the character and topographical features of the ground having been shown to General Jackson by Captain D. B. Harriss, of the Engineers of this Army Corps.

So much of Bee's and Bartow's Brigades, now united, as had arrived—some 2,800 muskets—had also been sent forward to the support of the position of the Stone Bridge.

The enemy beginning his detour from the turnpike at a point nearly half way between Stone Bridge and Centreville, had pursued a tortuous, narrow trace of a rarely used road, through a dense wood, the greater part of his way until near the Sudley Road. A division under Colonel Hunter, of the Federal Regular Army, of two strong brigades, was in the advance, followed immediately by another division under Colonel Heintzeman, of three brigades and seven companies of regular cavalry and twenty-four pieces of artillery—eighteen of which were rifle guns. This column, as it crossed Bull Run, numbered over 16,000 men of all arms, by their own accounts.

Burnside's Brigade—which here, as at Fairfax C. H., led the advance—at about 9.45, A. M., debouched from a wood in sight of Evans's position, some 500 yards distant from Wheat's Battalion.

He immediately threw forward his skirmishers in force, and they became engaged with Wheat's command, and the 6 pounder gun under Lieutenant Leftwitch.

The Federalists at once advanced, as they report officially, the 2d Rhode Island Regiment Volunteers with its vaunted battery of six 13-pounder rifle guns. Sloan's companies were then brought into action, having been pushed forward through the woods. The enemy soon galled and staggered by the fire, and pressed by the determined valor with which Wheat handled his battery until he was desperately wounded, hastened up three other regiments of the brigade and two Dahlgreen howitzers, making in all quite 3,500 bayonets and eight pieces of artillery opposed to less than 800 men and two 6-pounder guns.

Despite this odds, this intrepid command of but eleven weak companies maintained its front to the enemy for quite an hour, and until General Bee came to their aid with his command. The heroic Bee, with a soldier's eye and recognition of the situation, had previously disposed his command with skill—Imboden's battery having been admirably placed between the two brigades under shelter behind the undulations of a hill about 150 yards North of the now famous Henry House, and very near where he subsequently fell mortally wounded, to the great misfortune of his country, but after deeds of deliberate and ever memorable courage.

Meanwhile, the enemy had pushed forward a battalion of eight companies of regular infantry and one of their best batteries of six pieces, (four rifled,) supported by four companies of marines, to increase the desperate odds against which Evans and his men had maintained their stand with an almost matchless tenacity.

General Bee, now finding Evans sorely pressed under the crushing weight of the masses of the enemy, at the call of Colonel Evans, threw forward his whole force to his aid across a small stream—Young's Branch and Valley—and engaged the Federalists with impetuosity; Imboden's battery at the time playing from his well chosen position with brilliant effect with spherical case, the enemy having first opened on him from a rifle battery, probably Griffins, with elongated cylindrical shells, which flew a few feet over the heads of our men and exploded in the crest of the hill immediately in rear.

As Bee advanced under a severe fire, he placed the 7th and 8th Georgia Regiments, under the chivalrous Bartow, at about 11, A. M., in a wood of second-growth pines to the right and front of, and nearly perpendicular to, Evans's line of battle, the 4th Alabama to the left of them, along a fence connecting the position of the Georgia Regiments with the rectangular copse in which Sloan's South Carolina companies were engaged, and into which, he also threw the 2nd Mississippi. A fierce and destructive conflict now ensued—the fire was withering on both sides, while the enemy swept our short thin lines with their numerous artillery, which, according to their official reports, at this time consisted of at least ten rifle-guns and four howitzers. For an hour, did these stout-hearted men of the blended command of Bee, Evans and Bartow, breast an unintermitting battle-storm, animated surely, by something more than the ordinary courage of even the bravest men under fire; it must have been indeed, the inspiration of the cause, and consciousness of the great stake at issue, which thus nerved and animated one and all, to stand unawed and unshrinking in such extremity.

Two Federal Brigades of Heintzleman's Division, were now brought into action, led by Ricketts' superb light battery of six ten pounder rifle guns, which, posted on an eminence to the right of the Sudley Road, opened fire on Imboden's battery—about this time increased by two rifle pieces of the Washington Artillery, under Lieut. Richardson, and already the mark of two batteries, which divided their fire with Imboden, and two guns, under Lieutenants Davidson and Leftwitch, of Latham's Battery, posted as before mentioned.

At this time, confronting the enemy, we had still but Evans's eleven companies and two guns—Bee's and Bartow's four regiments, the two companies 11th Mississippi, under Lieut. Col. Liddell, and the six pieces under Imboden and Richardson. The enemy had two divisions of four strong brigades, including seventeen companies of regular infantry, cavalry and artillery, four companies of marines, and twenty pieces of artillery.* Against this odds, scarcely credible, our advance position was still for a while maintained, and the enemy's ranks constantly broken and shattered under the scorching fire of our men; but fresh regiments of the Federalists came upon the field, Sherman's and Keye's brigades of Tyler's Division, as is stated in their reports, numbering over 6,000 bayonets, which had found a passage across the Run about 800 yards above the Stone Bridge, threatened our right:

Heavy losses had now been sustained on our side, both in numbers and in the personal worth of the slain. The 8th Georgia Regiment had suffered heavily, being exposed as it took and maintained its position, to a fire from the enemy, already posted within a hundred yards of their front and right, sheltered by fences and other cover. It was at this time that Lieut. Col. Gardner was severely wounded, as also several other valuable officers; the Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieut. Branch, was killed, and the horse of the regretted Bartow was shot under him. The 4th Alabama also suffered severely from the deadly fire of the thousands of muskets which they so dauntlessly affronted under the immediate leadership of Bee himself. Its brave Colonel, E. J. Jones, was dangerously wounded, and many gallant officers fell, slain, or *hors de combat*.

Now, however, with the surging mass of over fourteen thousand Federal infantry, pressing on their front, and under the incessant fire of at least twenty pieces of artillery, with the fresh brigades of Sherman and Keye's approaching—the latter already in musket range—our lines gave back, but under orders from Gen. Bee.

The enemy, maintaining their fire, pressed their swelling masses onward as our shattered battalions retired; the slaughter for the moment was deplorable, and has filled many a Southern home with life-long sorrow.

Under this inexorable stress, the retreat continued, until arrested by the energy and resolution of Gen. Bee, supported by Bartow and Evans, just in rear of the Robinson House, and hampton's Legion which had been already advanced, and was in position near it.

Imboden's battery, which had been handled with marked skill, but whose men were almost exhausted, and the two pieces of Walton's battery, under Lieut. Richardson, being threatened by the enemy's infantry on the left and front, were also obliged to fall back—Imboden leaving a disabled piece on the ground retired until he met Jackson's brigade, while Richardson joined the main body of his battery near the Lewis House.

As our infantry retired from the extreme front, the two 6-pounders of Latham's battery, before mentioned, fell back with excellent judgment to suitable positions in the rear, when an effective fire was maintained upon the still advancing lines of the Federalists, with damaging effect, until their ammunition was nearly exhausted, when they too were withdrawn in the near presence of the enemy, and rejoined their captain.

From the point previously indicated, where General Johnston and myself had established our headquarters, we heard the continuous roll of musketry, and the sustained din of the artillery, which announced the serious outburst of the battle on our left flank, and we anxiously, but confidently, awaited similar sounds of conflict from our front at Centreville, resulting from the prescribed attack in that quarter, by our right wing.

At half past ten, A. M., however, this expectation was dissipated from Brigadier General Ewell informing me, to my profound disappointment, that my orders for his advance had miscarried, but, that in consequence of a communication from General D. R. Jones, he had just thrown his brigade across the stream at Union Mills. But, in my judgment, it was now too late for the effective execution of the contemplated movement, which must have required quite three hours for the troops to get into position for the attack. Therefore, it became immediately necessary to depend on new combinations, and other dispositions suited to the now pressing exigency. The movement of the right and centre, already begun by Jones and Longstreet, was at once countermanded with the sanction of General Johnston, and we arranged to meet the enemy on the field upon which he had chosen to give us battle. Under these circumstances, our reserves not already in movement, were immediately ordered up to support our left flank, viz: Holmes's two regiments and battery of artillery, under Captain Lindsey Walker, of six guns, and Earley's brigade. Two regiments from Bonham's brigade, with Kemper's four six pounders were also called for, and, with the sanction of General Johnston, Generals Ewell, Jones, (D. R.,) Longstreet and Bonham were directed to make a demonstration to their several fronts to retain and engross the enemy's reserves and forces on their flank, and at and around Centreville. Previously, our respective Chiefs of Staff, Major Rhett and Colonel Jordan, had been left at my headquarters to hasten up, and give directions to any troops that might arrive at Manassas.

These orders having been duly dispatched by staff officers at 11. 30 A. M., General Johnston and myself set out for the immediate field of action, which we reached in rear of the Robinson and widow Henry's houses, at about 12 meridean, and just as the commands of Bee, Bartow and Evans had taken shelter in a wooded ravine behind the former, stoutly held at the time by Hampton with his legion, which had made a stand there after having previously been as far forward as the Turnpike, where Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, an officer of brilliant promise, was killed, and other severe losses were sustained.

Before our arrival upon the scene, General Jackson had moved forward with his brigade, of five Virginia regiments, from his position in reserve and had judiciously taken post below the brim of the plateau, nearly east of the Henry House, and to the left of the ravine and woods occupied by the mingled remnants of Bee's, Bartow's and Evans command, with Imboden's battery, and two of Stanard's pieces placed so as to play upon the on-coming enemy, supported in the immediate rear by Colonel J. L. Preston and Lieut. Colonel Echolls's regiments, on the right by Harper's and on the left by Allen's and Cumming's regiment.

As soon as General Johnston and myself reached the field, we were occupied with the reorganization of the heroic troops, whose previous stand, with scarce a parallel, has nothing more valiant in all the pages of history, and whose losses fitly tell why, at length, their lines had lost their cohesion. It was now that General Johnston impressively and gallantly charged to the front with the colors of the fourth Alabama regiment by his side, all the field officers of the regiment having been previously disabled. Shortly afterwards I placed S. R. Gist, Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina, a volunteer Aid de Camp of General Bee, in command of this regiment, and who led it again to the front as became its previous behavior, and remained with it for the rest of the day.

As soon as we had thus rallied and disposed our forces, I urged General Johnston to leave the immediate conduct of the field to me, while he, repairing to Portico—the Lewis House—should urge reinforcements forward. At first he was unwilling, but reminded that one of us must do so, and that, properly, it was his place, he reluctantly, but fortunately, complied; fortunately, because from that position, by his energy and sagacity, his keen perception and anticipation of my needs, he so directed the reserves as to ensure the success of the day.

As General Johnston departed for Portico, Colonel Bartow reported to me with the remains of the seventh Geogia volunteers—Gartrell's—which I ordered him to post on the left of Jackson's line, in the edge of the belt of pines bordering the south-eastern rim of the plateau, on which the battle was now to rage so long and so fiercely.

Col. Wm. Smith's Battalion of the 49th Virginia Volunteers, having also come up by my orders, I placed it on the left of Gartrell's as my extreme left at the time. Repairing then to the right, I placed Hampton's Legion, which had suffered greatly, on that flank somewhat to the rear of Harper's Regiment, and also the seven companies of the 8th (Hunton's) Virginia Regiment, which, detached from Cooke's Brigade by my orders and those of Gen. Johnston had opportunely reached the ground. These with Harper's Regiment, constituted a reserve, to protect our right flank from an advance of the enemy from the quarter of the Stone Bridge, and served as a support for the line of battle, which was formed on the right by Bee's and Evans' command, in the centre by four regiments of Jackson's brigade, with Imboden's four six-pounders, Walton's five guns (two rifled,) two guns (one piece rifled) of Stanard's and two six pounders of the Rogers' batteries, the latter under Lt. Heaton; and on the left by Gartrell's reduced ranks and Col. Smith's battalion, subsequently reinforced Falkner's Second Mississippi regiment, and by another regiment of the Army of Shenandoah just arrived upon the field, the Sixth (Fisher's) North Carolina. Confronting the enemy at this time, my forces numbered, at most, not more than 6,500 infantry and artillerists, with but thirteen pieces of artillery, and two companies (Carter's and Hoge's) of Stuart's cavalry.

The enemy's force, now bearing hotly and confidently down on our position. Regiment after regiment of the best equipped men that ever took the field—according to their own official history of the day was formed of Colonels Hunter's and Heintzelman's Divisions, Colonels Sherman's and Keyes' Brigades of Tyler's Division, and of the formidable batteries of Ricketts, Griffin and Arnold regulars, and Second Rhode Island, and two Dalgreen howitzers—a force of over 20,000 infantry, seven companies of regular cavalry, and twenty-four pieces of improved artillery. At the same time, perilous, heavy reserves of infantry and artillery hung in the distance around the Stone Bridge, Mitchell's, Blackburn's and Union Mills' Fords, visibly ready to fall upon us at any moment; and I was also assured of the existence of other heavy corps, at and around Centreville and elsewhere, within convenient supporting distances.

Fully conscious of this portentous disparity of force, as I posted the lines for the encounter, I sought to infuse into the hearts of my officers and men, the confidence and determined spirit of resistance to this wicked invasion of the homes of a free people, which I felt. I informed them that reinforcements would rapidly come to their support, and that we must, at all hazards, hold our posts until reinforced. I reminded them that we fought for our homes, our firesides, and for the independence of our country. I urged them to the resolution of victory or death on that field. These sentiments were loudly, eagerly cheered, wheresoever proclaimed, and I then felt reassured of the unconquerable spirit of that army, which would enable us to wrench victory from the host then threatening us with destruction.

Oh, my country! I would readily have sacrificed my life and those of all the brave men around me, to save your honor, and to maintain your independence from the degrading yoke which those ruthless invaders had come to impose and render perpetual, and the day's issue has assured me, that such emotions must also have animated all under my command.

In the meantime, the enemy had seized upon the plateau on which Robinson's and the Henry Houses are situated—the position first occupied in the morning by Gen. Bee, before advancing to the support of Evans—Rickett's Battery of six rifle guns, the pride of the Federalists, the object of their unstinted expenditure in outfit, and the equally powerful Regular Light Battery of Griffin, were brought forward and placed in immediate action, after having, conjointly with the batteries already mentioned, played from former positions with destructive effect upon our forward battalions.

The topographical features of the plateau, now become the stage of the contending armies, must be described in outline.

A glance at the map, will show that it is enclosed on three sides by small water courses, which empty into Bull Run within a few yards of each other, a half-a-mile to the South of the Stone Bridge. Rising to an elevation of quite one hundred feet above the level of Bull Run at the Bridge, it falls off on three sides to the level of the enclosing streams in gentle slopes, but which are furrowed by ravines of irregular direction and length, and studded with clumps and patches of young pines and oaks. The general direction of the crest of the plateau, is oblique to the course of Bull Run in that quarter, and to the Brentsville and Turnpike Roads which intersect each other at right angles. Immediately surrounding the two houses, before mentioned, are small open fields of irregular outline, not exceeding 150 acres in extent. The houses occupied at the time, the one by the widow Henry and the other by the free negro Robinson, are small wooden buildings, the latter densely embowered in trees and environed by a double row of fences on two sides. Around the Eastern and Southern brow of the plateau, an almost unbroken fringe of second-growth pines, gave excellent shelter for our marksmen, who availed themselves of it with the most satisfactory skill. To the West, adjoining the fields, a broad belt of oaks extends directly across the crest on both sides of the Sudley Road, in which, during the battle, regiments of both armies met and contended for the mastery.

From the open grounds of this plateau the view embraces a wide expanse of woods, and gently undulating, open country of broad grass and grain fields in all directions, including the scene of Evans and Bee's recent encounter with the enemy, some 1,200 yards to the northward.

In reply to the play of the enemy's batteries our own artillery had not been either idle or unskillful. The ground occupied by our guns, on a level with that held by the batteries of the enemy, was an open space of limited extent, behind a low undulation, just at the eastern verge of the plateau, some 500 or 600 yards from the Henry House.—Here, as before said, 13 pieces, mostly six-pounders, were maintained in action. The several batteries of Imboden, Stanard, Pendleton, (Rockbridge Artillery,) and Alburtis', of the Army of the Shenandoah, and five guns of Walton's, and Heaton's section of Rogers' battery, of the Army of the Potomac, alternating to some extent with each other, and taking part as needed: all from the outset displaying that marvellous capacity of our people, as artillerists, which has made them, it would appear, at once the terror and the admiration of the enemy.

As was soon apparent, the Federalists had suffered severely from our artillery, and from the fire of our musketry on the right, and especially from the left flank, placed under cover, within whose galling range they had been advanced. And we are told in their official reports, how regiment after regiment, thrown forward to dislodge us, was broken, never to recover its entire organization on that field

In the meantime, also, two companies of Stuart's cavalry (Carter's and Hoge's,) made a dashing charge down the Brentsville and Sudley road upon the Fire Zouaves—then the enemy's right on the plateau—which added to their disorder wrought by our musketry on that flank. But still, the press of the enemy was heavy in that quarter of the field, as fresh troops were thrown forward there to outflank us; and some three guns of a battery, in an attempt to obtain a position, apparently to enfilade our batteries, were thrown so close to the 33d regiment, Jackson's brigade, that that regiment, springing forward, seized them, but with severe loss, and was subsequently driven back by an overpowering force of Federal musketry.

Now, full 2 o'clock, P. M., I gave the order for the right of my line, except my reserves, to advance to recover the plateau. It was done with uncommon resolution and vigor, and at the same time Jackson's brigade pierced the enemy's centre with the determination of veterans, and the spirit of men who fight for a sacred cause; but it suffered seriously. With equal spirit the other parts of the line made the onset, and the Federal lines were broken and swept back at all points from the open ground of the plateau. Rallying soon, however, as they were strongly reinforced by fresh regiments, the Federalists returned, and by weight of numbers, pressed our lines back, recovered their ground and guns, and renewed the offensive.

By this time, between half-past 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., our reinforcements pushed forward, and directed by General Johnston to the required quarter, were at hand just as I had ordered forward, to a second effort, for the recovery of the disputed plateau, the whole line, including my reserve, which, at this crisis of the battle, I felt called upon to lead in person. This attack was general, and was shared in by every regiment then in the field, including the 6th, Fisher's North Carolina regiment, which had just come up and taken position on the immediate left of the 49th Virginia regiment. The whole open ground was again swept clear of the enemy, and the plateau around the Henry and Robinson Houses remained finally in our possession, with the greater part of the Ricketts and Griffin batteries, and a flag of the 1st Michigan regiment, captured by the 27th Virginia regiment, (Lieut. Col. Echolls,) of Jackson's brigade. This part of the day was rich with deeds of individual coolness and dauntless conduct, as well as directed, embodied resolution and bravery, but fraught with the loss to the service of the country, of lives of inestimable preciousness at this juncture. The brave Bee was mortally wounded at the head of the 4th Alabama and some Mississippians, in the open field near the Henry House; and a few yards distant, the promising life of Bartow, while leading the 7th Georgia regiment, was quenched in blood. Col. F. J. Thomas, Acting Chief of Ordnance, of Gen. Johnston's Staff, after gallant conduct and most efficient service, was also slain. Col Fisher—6th North Carolina—likewise fell, after soldierly behavior at the head of his regiment, with ranks greatly thinned.

Wither's 18th regiment, of Cocke's brigade, had come up in time to follow this charge, and in conjunction with Hampton's legion, captured several rifle pieces, which may have fallen previously in possession of some of our troops; but if so, had been recovered by the enemy. These pieces were immediately turned, and effectively served on distant masses of the enemy, by the hands of some of our officers.

While the enemy had thus been driven back on our right, entirely across the turnpike and beyond Young's Branch, on our left, the woods yet swarmed with them, when our reinforcements opportunely arrived in quick succession, and took position in that portion of the field. Kershaw's 2nd and Cash's 8th South Carrolina regiments, which had arrived soon after Withers's, were led through the oaks just east of the Sudley Brentsville Road, brushing of the enemy before them, and taking an advantageous position along and west of that road, opened with much skill and effect on bodies of the enemy that had been rallied under cover of a strong Federal brigade, posted on a plateau in the south-west angle, formed by intersection of the turnpike with the S. B. Road. Among the troops thus engaged, were the Federal regular infantry.

At the same time, Kemper's battery, passing northward by the S. B. Road, took position on the open space—under orders of Colonel Kershaw—near where an enemy's battery had been captured, and was opened with effective results upon the Federal right, then the mark also of Kershaw and Cash's regiments.

Preston's 28th regiment, of Cocke's brigade, had by that time, entered the same body of oaks, and encountered some Michigan troops, capturing their brigade commander, Col. Wilcox.

Another important accession to our forces had also occurred about the same time, 3 o'clock, P. M. Brigadier Gen. E. K. Smith, with some 1,700 infantry of Elzey's brigade of the army of the Shenandoah, and Beckham's battery, came upon the field, from Camp Picken's, Manassas, where they had arrived by railroad at noon. Directed in person by Gen. Johnston, to the left, then so much endangered, on reaching a position in rear of the oak woods, south of the Henry House, and immediately east of the Sudley Road, Gen. Smith was disabled by a severe wound, and his valuable services were lost at that critical juncture.—But the command devolved upon a meritorious officer of experience—Col. Elzey—who led his infantry at once somewhat further to the left, in the direction of the Chinn House, across the road, through the oaks skirting the west side of the road, and around which he sent the battery under Lieut. Beckham. This officer took up a most favorable position near that house, whence, with a clear view of the Federal right and center, filling the open fields to the west of the Brentsville-Sudley Road, and gently sloping southward, he opened fire with his battery upon them with deadly and damaging effect.

Col. Early, who, by some mischance, did not receive orders until 2 o'clock, which had been sent him at noon, came on the ground immediately after Elzey, with Kemper's 7th Virginia, Hays's 7th Louisiana, and Barksdale's 13th Mississippi regiments. This brigade, by the personal direction of General Johnston, was marched by the Holkham House, across the fields to the left, entirely around the woods thro' which Elzey had passed, and under a severe fire, into a position in line of battle near Chinn's House outflanking the enemy's right.

At this time, about 3.30 P. M., the enemy driven back on their left and center, and brushed from the woods bordering the Sudley Road, south and west of the Henry House, had formed a line of battle of truly formidable proportions, of crescent outline, reaching on their left, from vicinity of Pittsylvania, (the old Carter Mansion), by Matthew's and in rear of Dogan's, across the turnpike near to Chinn's House. The woods and fields were filled with their masses of infantry and their carefully preserved cavalry. It was a truly magnificent, though redoubtable spectacle, as they threw forward in fine style, on the broad gentle slopes of the ridge occupied by their main lines, a cloud of skirmishers, preparatory for another attack.

But as Early formed his line, and Beckham's pieces played upon the right of the enemy, Elzey's brigade, Gibbon's 10th Virginia, Lt Col. Stuart's 1st Maryland, and Vaughn's 3d Tennessee regiments, and Cash's 8th and Kershaw's 2d South Carolina, Withers's 18th and Preston's 28th Virginia, advanced in an irregular line, almost simultaneously, with great spirit from their several positions, upon the front and flanks of the enemy in their quarter of the field. At the same time, too, Early resolutely assailed their right flank and rear. Under this combined attack, the enemy was soon forced, first over the narrow plateau in the southern angle made by the two roads so often mentioned, into a patch of woods on its western slope, thence back over Young's Branch and the Turnpike, into the fields of the Dogan Farm, and rearward in extreme disorder, in all available directions, towards Bull Run. The rout had now become general and complete.

About the time that Elzey and Early were entering into action, a column of the enemy, Keyes's brigade of Tyler's division, made its way across the turnpike between Bull Run and the Robinson House, under cover of a wood and brow of the ridges, apparently to turn my right, but was easily repulsed by a few shots from Latham's battery, now united and placed in position by Captain D. B. Harris, of the Virginia Engineers, whose services during the day became his character as an able, cool and skillful officer; and from Alburtis's battery, opportunely ordered, by General Jackson, to a position to the right of Latham, on a hill commanding the line of approach of the enemy, and supported by portions of regiments collected together by the Staff Officers of General Johnston and myself.

Early's brigade, meanwhile, joined by the 19th Virginia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, of Cocke's brigade, pursued the now panic-stricken, fugitive enemy. Stuart, with his cavalry, and Beckham, had also taken up the pursuit along the road by which the enemy had come upon the field that morning; but soon, cumbered by prisoners who thronged his way, the former was unable to attack the mass of the fast-fleeing, frantic Federalists. Withers's, R. J. Preston's, Cash's and Kershaw's regiments, Hampton's legion and Kemper's battery also pursued along the Warrenton road by the Stone Bridge, the enemy having opportunely opened a way for them through the heavy abatis which my troops had made on the west side of the bridge several days before. But this pursuit was soon recalled, in consequence of a false report which unfortunately reached us, that the enemy's reserves, known to be fresh and of considerable strength, were threatening the position of Union Mills Ford.

Colonel Radford, with six companies Virginia cavalry, was also ordered by General Johnston to cross Bull Run and attack the enemy from the direction of Lewis's House; conducted by one of my Aids, Colonel Chisholm, by the Lewis ford, to the immediate vicinity of the Suspension Bridge, he charged a battery with great gallantry, took Colonel Corcoran, of the 69th regiment New York Volunteers, a prisoner, and captured the Federal colors of that regiment, as well as a number of the enemy. He lost, however, a promising officer of his regiment, Captain Winston Radford.

Lieutenant-Colonel Munford also led some companies of cavalry in hot pursuit, and rendered material service in the capture of prisoners and of cannon, horses, ammunition, &c., abandoned by the enemy in their flight.

Captain Lay's company of the Powhatan troops, and Utterbackk's Rangers, Virginia volunteers, attached to my person, did material service, under Captain Lay, in rallying troops broken for the time by the onset of the enemy's masses.

During the period of the momentous events fraught with the weal of our country, which were passing on the blood-stained plateau along the Sudley and Warrenton roads, other portions of the line of Bull Run had not been void of action of moment and of influence upon the general result.

While Colonel Evans and his sturdy band were holding at bay the Federal advance beyond the turnpike, the enemy made repeated demonstrations, with artillery and infantry, upon the line of Cocke's brigade, with the serious intention of forcing the position, as General Schenck admits in his report. They were driven back with severe loss by Latham's (a section) and Rogers four six-pounders, and were so impressed with the strength of that line as to be held in check and inactive, even after it had been stripped of all its troops but one company of the 19th Virginia regiment, under Captain Duke, a meritorious officer. And it is worthy of notice that, in this encounter of our six-pounder guns, handled by our volunteer artillerists, they had worsted such a notorious adversary as the Ayres's—formerly Sherman's—battery, which quit the contest under the illusion that it had weightier metal than its own to contend with.

The centre brigades—Bonham's and Longstreet's—of the line of Bull Run, if not closely engaged, were nevertheless exposed for much of the day to an annoying, almost incessant fire of artillery of long range; but, by a steady, veteran like maintenance of their positions, they held, virtually paralysed all day, two strong brigades of the enemy, with their batteries (four) of rifle guns.

As before said, two regiments of Bonham's brigade, 2nd and 8th South Carolina volunteers, and Kemper's battery, took a distinguished part in the battle.

The remainder, 3rd William's, 7th Bacon's South Carolina volunteers; 11th (Kirkland's) North Carolina regiment; six companies 8th Louisiana volunteers; Shield's battery, and one section of Walton's battery, under Lieutenant Garnett, whether in holding their post or taking up the pursuit officers and men, discharged their duty with credit and promise

Longstreet's brigade, pursuant to orders prescribing his part of the operations of the centre and right wing, was thrown across Bull Run early in the morning, and under a severe fire of artillery, was skillfully disposed for the assault of the enemy's batteries in that quarter, but were withdrawn subsequently, in consequence of the change of plan already mentioned and explained. The troops of this brigade were, 1st, Major Skinner; 11th, Garland's; 24th Lieutenant-Colonel Hairston; 17th, Corse, Virginia regiments; 5th North Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and Whitehead's company Virginia cavalry; throughout the day these troops evinced the most soldierly spirit.

After the rout, having been ordered by General Johnston in the direction of Centreville in pursuit, these brigades advanced near to that place, when night and darkness intervening, General Bonham thought it proper to direct his own brigade and that of General Longstreet back to Bull Run.

General D. R. Jones, early in the day, crossed Bull Run with his brigade, pursuant to orders indicating his part in the projected attack by our right wing and centre on the enemy at Centreville, took up a position on the Union Mills and Centreville Road more than a mile in advance of the Run. Ordered back in consequence of the miscarriage of the orders to General Ewell, the retrogade movement was necessarily made under a sharp fire of artillery.

At noon this brigade, in obedience to new instructions, was again thrown across Bull Run to make demonstrations. Unsupported by other troops, the advance was gallantly made until within musket range of the enemy's force—Colonel Davies' Brigade in position near Rocky Run and under the concentrated fire of their artillery. In this affair the 5th, Jenkins' S. Carolina, and Capt. Fontaine's company of the 18th Mississippi Reg't are mentioned by General Jones as having shown conspicuous gallantry, coolness and discipline under a combined fire of infantry and artillery. Not only did the return fire of the brigade drive to cover the enemy's infantry, but the movement unquestionably spread through the enemy's ranks a sense of insecurity and danger from an attack by that route on their rear at Centreville, which served to augment the extraordinary panic which we know disbanded the entire Federal Army for the time. This is evident from the fact that Colonel Davies, the immediate adversary's commander, in his official report was induced to magnify one small company of our cavalry, which accompanied the brigade, into a force of 2,000 men; and Colonel Miles, the commander of the Federal Reserves at Centreville, says the movement "caused painful apprehensions for the left flank" of their army.

General Ewell, occupying for the time the right of the lines of Bull Run at Union Mills Ford, after the miscarriage of my orders for his advance upon Centreville, in the afternoon was ordered by General Johnston to bring up his brigade into battle then raging on the left flank. Promptly executed as this movement was, the brigade, after a severe march, reached the field too late to share the glories, as they had the labors, of the day. As the important position at the Union Mills had been left with but a slender guard, General Ewell was at once ordered to retrace his steps and resume his position to prevent the possibility of its seizure by any force of the enemy in that quarter.

Brigadier General Holmes—left with his brigade as a support to the same position in the original plan of battle—had also been called to the left, whither he marched with the utmost speed, but not in time to join actively in the battle.

Walker's rifle guns of the brigade, however, came up in time to be fired with precision and decided execution at the retreating enemy, and Scott's cavalry, joining in the pursuit, assisted in the capture of prisoners and war munitions.

This victory, the details of which I have thus sought to chronicle as fully as were fitting an official report, it remains to record, was dearly won by the death of many officers and men of inestimable value belonging to all grades of our society.

(CONCLUSION IN OUR NEXT.)

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*That is when the battle began—Smith's Brigade and Fisher's North Carolina came up later, and made total of army of Shenandoah engaged of all arms 8,334. Hill's Virginia Regiment, 550, also arrived, but was posted as reserve to right flank.

†These were what Col. Evans saw of Gen. Schenck's Brigade of Gen. Tyler's Division, and two other heavy brigades, in all over 9,000 men and 13 pieces of artillery—Carlisle's and Ayres' Batteries. That is 900 men and two 6-pounders confronted by 9,000 men and thirteen pieces of artillery, mostly rifled.

*See Official Reports of Colonels Heintzleman, Porter, &c

For the Journal.

May Many follow her Noble Example.

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me a brief space to express my sincere thanks to Mrs. Dr. John Malloy, of Richmond county, N. C., for a box of nearly every necessary article of nourishment for sick or wounded soldiers, presented to myself for distribution to the sick soldiers. Many have already gone on with their drooping spirits revived, as I have seen many sick soldiers on their way home, and implicit obedience to orders has been observed. I presented the wine honey, dry beef, light bread, catsup, &c., to the gallant sick soldiers, many of whom had been in battle. Ladies, can not more imitate this worthy and noble lady, and send more boxes to revive the traveller's home, who are in for the war. Our army is in for the war.

M. A. BUIE,
Wilmington, N. C.

The Sawyer gun at Newport News burst Wednesday afternoon whilst being fired. Private Isaiah Jones of Company D, and James Shepard of Company B, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, were instantly killed; W. W. Howard, of Company I, same regiment, was so seriously injured that his recovery is not expected. Jones belonged to Green Point, L. I., and Shepard to Lowell, Mass. Their bodies are sent North by to-night's boat via Baltimore. Four or five other persons were injured, none of them seriously.—*Northern paper.*

For the Journal.

Who Can Draft?

While we are ready at all times to render due obedience to the powers that be, and to make any sacrifice that will hasten the downfall of the Yankees, still we desire to know the lawfulness of the demand, and the authority of our superiors—for while we are fighting against Lincolndom, we do not want Lincolndom at home. Thus we would like to know by what authority our Adjutant General issued an order to our Colonel to have one third of our militia set apart, either voluntarily or by draft, and to move at the command of seven justices, on an emergency, and for the Colonel to appoint the commissioned officers over those set apart.—Not even discriminating between the former and the latter, while the former, should they go voluntarily, ought to be considered volunteers, though their term of service may be indefinate, (which is the case with the militia, for they have to move on an emergency, except when the Governor drafts) and have the poor privilege of electing their own officers, which the law should accord to them. Now while we readily obey the command, it is to be hoped, that it will not be considered treasonable, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy, for us to question his authority. Undoubtedly his order was merely directory and not peremptory, for had it the impress of sovereignty, it would not have required the intervention of a third power to have moved those thus set apart. But can seven justices order a draft? Undoubtedly not. How can they then move those drafted. They may order the entire militia out, and perhaps they have the authority to order any number of companies, but they cannot change the *status* of the militia and put those in one district under an officer in another, for they must only know the officers that the Governor has commissioned, and to move the men they must move the officers over them. And seven justices can only order the militia out in case of invasion—not threatened, but actual invasion. The Governor, and *he alone, and then he must embrace the State*, can draft upon a requisition from the President of the Confederate States, or whenever the public safety demands it, for twelve months, according to the late militia law, 68th and 69th section, "officers, non-commissioned officers and privates."—Unlike the Adjutant General's order, which is so constructed that the non-commissioned officers and privates are only drafted. But why should our officials be so kind as to exempt, in this call upon the militia, all railroad employees, postmasters, &c. Is it law? Thus it is, and thus it has been, from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, that those in position are kindly cared for, while the agriculturists, who bear the burthen of taxation, are like Urias, put in front of the battle, and have to leave *their few* sheep to the mercy of the *lion* and the *bear*. Our officials may have the law on their side, and if they have, that is all we wish to elicit. But should the Yankees invade our soil and make a forward movement upon our homes, we admit that it would not do to think of law, age or disability, but the cry would be, every man to his tent, O Israel.—But while this is not the case, we certainly have the right to question their acts, and moreover to ask of our Legislators hereafter so to frame their statutes that they may be understood by

THE PEOPLE.

February 1st, 1862.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—It was my good fortune to be present at a Concert given by the young Ladies of Kenansville, on Friday, 7th inst. To attempt a description of the whole affair would be assuming too much egotism, therefore I can only promise you that what I may write will be only a slight indication of the eulogium that is richtly merited.

The young ladies, one and all, acquitted themselves handsomely, sustaining each of their parts most admirably. "Our Confederacy," accompanied with the Bonnie Blue Flag, by Miss W., possibly is entitled to more credit than any of the other pieces. It is certainly remarkable how well the ladies sustained their parts in this piece. The Charades were all well selected, and well acted. We would take Miss Mollie H. to be an old hand at theatricals if we did not know her. The Tableaux were all gotten up with a great deal of taste; some were particularly striking. "The Coquette," by Miss Anna B., struck us as being very good indeed.—The expression of Miss A. won the scene a great deal of admiration. Tableaux "Before the War" and "After the War," were both very interesting. "Jealousy" by Miss P. and W., was unanimously admired. Several other pieces we were determined on noticing when leaving Kenansville, but not having a programme, we have forgotten now which they were. Some others we know were good. One, a piece in which Miss Annie K. took part, was capital. Last, but not least of all, was the Negro Minstrels—the jokes, music and conundrums were good, and elicited an outburst of applause.

We said this was last, but it was not. Just in an adjoining room sat spread out, turkey, chicken, duck, pigeon, pig, pastries and custards of all kinds, with syllabub and brandy peaches in profusion, and the fairest of the fair at the head of tables. We enjoyed ourself very well, indeed—fell in love with every pretty lady we saw, and had the pleasure of escorting seven home. To say the least of the whole, it was well gotten up and reflected a great deal of credit on the supervisors. The proceeds are very large, considering—to be appropriated for the soldiers.

W.

OUR LEADERS.—Every believer in common sense, not to say christianity, must admit that it is of the greatest importance that our civil and military officers should be men of steady habits and sound moral character. No sensible man would trust the care of his *hogs*, much less his *sons*, to a drunken man. No sensible man wants his children to be profane and degraded in their character—and hence no such one is willing to place his son under the contaminating influence of a blustering, drinking, swearing, blackguard officer. Our cause is holy, but that will not atone for the wickedness of its espousers. Our President is said to be a good man. So are some, at least, of our leading military spirits. The responsibility of a great man is inconceivable.

Sal. Banner.

FOR THE WAR!

THE DUPLIN RIFLES want Recruits. The State pays a bounty of $15 to every man who enlists for the war, and the Confederate States give an additional bounty of Fifty Dollars. Any person desirous of joining this company, can apply to

Capt. T. S. KENAN,
at Kenansville, N. C.

Jan. 27—120-tf.

RECRUITS WANTED.

HAVING been detailed by Gen. J. G. Walker, Recruiting officer for Co. H, 3d Regiment N. C. S. T., I will attend at Rowell's, Brunswick county, on Friday, 14th; at Elizabethtown and vicinity on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 18th, 19th and 20th; at Lumberton, 24th and 25th inst.

A bounty of $50 will be paid by the Confederate States and $15 by the State of North Carolina, on first muster after enlistment. Commutation for rations will be furnished from day of enlistment, and transportation furnished from home to camp.

D. E. McNAIR,
Lt. Co. H, 3d N. C. S. T., Recruiting Officer.

Feb. 13th, 1862. 135-3taw1stM'ch—25-1stM'ch

Semi-weekly Observer copy three, times and send bill to this Office immediately.

150 GOOD MEN WANTED.

I AM authorized to receive recruits at Fort Caswell to the number of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY, to be mustered into the Confederate States service. Fifty dollars bounty money paid immediately after being mustered. Apply to me at Fort Caswell. Transportation furnished.

J. M. STEVENSON,
Capt. of King Artillery, C. S. P. A.

Fort Caswell, N. C., Feb. 18, 1862.—139-4w—26-4w*

OVER COATS AT COST AND LESS, at
Feb. 19. BALDWIN'S.

IN STORE AND MILL.

NO. 1 FAMILY FLOUR, and Winter Seed Oats. For sale by ALEX. OLDHAM.
Feb. 14th, 1862.

ALEX. OLDHAM,

(Successor to Stokley & Oldham.)

DEALER IN GRAIN, PROPRIETOR OF THE CAPE FEAR CORN AND FLOUR MILLS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 5, 1862.

SOUND SALT.

IN THREE AND FOUR BUSHEL BAGS. For sale by
Feb. 7th ALEX. OLDHAM.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

To the Jail of New Hanover county, a negro man named WILLIAM, who says that he belongs to Samuel Townsend, of Columbia, S. C. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.

Feb. 14th, 1862. 136-5t26-1t.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

To the Jail of New Hanover county, a negro boy, who says his name is JOHN HAGENS, and that he belongs to Mr. Warren Aycock, of Wayne county, but was hired to Mr. Wm. Bryant, in Darlington District, South Carolina. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.

Feb. 13th, 1862. 135-6t25-1t.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man named WILLIAM STITH, who says that he is free and from [illegible]dolph co., N. C., but has no free papers, and is supp[illegible] to be a slave. The owner or protector of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, *Sheriff.*

Feb. 10th, 1862. 132-tf—25-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF STOKLEY & OLDHAM was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1862. Alex. Oldham having purchased the entire property and assets of the concern, will settle all claims, and is authorized to receive all dues.

JAMES STOKLEY,
ALEX. OLDHAM.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862

BUSINESS NOTICE.

AS SUCCESSOR TO STOKLEY & OLDHAM, the Subscriber proposes to continue the same business, at the same places,—office on South Water Street, and Cape Fear Corn and Flour Mills, on North Water Street, near Bishop's Hotel,—and hopes to merit an increase of that patronage and confidence, so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

ALEX. OLDHAM.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862 113

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 18th February, 1862, Maj. JOHN WALKER, in the 73d year of his age.

In this town, on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the 17th inst., SARAH CHAFFEE, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. S. E. Lamb, aged one year, two months and fifteen days.

In its youthful beauty, this gentle spirit has winged its way to the World of Bliss, e're sin had stained its young heart, or its eye had shed a tear of sorrow. Little Sallie was too pure for earth; fair as the flowers which adorn her lovely brow, she passed through the vale of death, and a brighter sphere is now her peaceful home.

Calm be thy sleep, sweet babe! Angels have welcomed thee to share the joys of Heaven. Though every smile on thy happy face, and each tone of thy infant voice be remembered to wake pangs of regret in the parents' breasts, still let their grace be strong in the faith that it is their duty to adore God's Holy Wisdom.

On the 16th January, at the residence of his father, R. T. Bannerman, in this county, DAVID W. BANNERMAN, a musician in the army, Co. K, 3d Regiment N. C. S. T., aged 23 years.

In accordance with a grave and peculiar promise, we write these lines to record the death of this dear young man. He enlisted on the first day of June, and never returned home save once 'till he came for the last time. A few weeks after his arrival he was numbered among the pale regions of the dead. His sickness he bore so humbly and patiently, we could but remember the divine words, "As a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth." Calmly he fell asleep, leaving many relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. The strife and turmoil of this life disturbs him no more.

R. T.*

February 13th, 1862, at his residence in Brunswick county, THOMAS PLEASANTS HALL, aged 69 years.

Mr. Hall was the son of the late Capt. Samuel Hall, and a relative of the Pleasants family, distinguished in the history of Virginia.

Sadly afflicted for many years by disease in almost every form, Mr. H. yet managed his estate with a skill, energy and judgment that commanded success. He was a kind and considerate master, and to the poor a charitable and discreet benefactor. Mr. H. was hospitable; and his manners to his guests, especially females, were marked by a rare and high-bred courtesy. He had but few friends, but by those few he was warmly esteemed and loved.

In discharge of the duties which spring from the intimate relations of life, Mr. H. was exemplary: a good son, a good husband, a good brother, he won from the members of his family a tender and respectful love. A skilful planter and intelligent gentleman, he was, best of all, an honest man.—Can eulogy say more?

M.*

COMMERCIAL.

Latest dates from Liverpool.................Jan. 31
Latest dates from Havré.................Jan. 29

WILMINGTON MARKETS, FEBRUARY 19.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market continues to be poorly supplied with beeves, and there are barely sufficient being brought in to supply present wants. There is a brisk demand from batchers, and we quote at 8½ to 10 cents per lb., as in quality.

BEESWAX, 20 a 22 cents per lb.

BACON—The market is little better supplied, and prices are a shade lower. Sales have taken place during the week at 16, 18 a 20 cents for hog round, and 18½ a 20 cents per lb. for hams, according to quantity and quality.

BUTTER—Receipts meagre, and the market is rather poorly supplied at present. We quote at 40 to 50 cents per lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine 60 cents, and Tallow 28 to 30 cts.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate request, and sells at $1 to $1 05 per bushel.

EGGS—Are selling at 16 to 20 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—The receipts for a week or two past have been rather small, but we notice a fair supply at present on market. The demand is limited, and we notice only small sales at $8 50 a $8 75 for superfine, and $9 a $9 25 per bbl. for family, according to quality.

GRAIN—The market continues to be poorly supplied with CORN, and we notice an active demand. Some few lots have sold at $1 per bushel. We quote at 90 a 95 cents.——PEAS are also in request, and would sell quick at $1 to $1 10 per bushel for Cow, but none worthy of note have been received.——OATS and WHEAT would command ready sale at fair prices.

LARD—Is in moderate request, and sells at 18 to 20 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—The stock on market is quite small, and the price has advanced. We quote New Orleans at 80 cents per gallon, by the bbl.

OSNABURGS, 23 a 25 cents per yard.

POTATOES—There is considerable enquiry for Irish, but there are none in market. Sweet sell from boats and carts at 80 to 90 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—The market is very poorly supplied and prices rule high. We quote live fowls at 25 to 30 cents, and dead at 30 to 40 cents each. Turkeys sell at 15 to 16 cents per lb. for dressed.

PORK—But little *fresh* now arriving from the country, and we quote from carts at 12½ a 14 cents per lb., as in quality.

PEA NUTS—Are in demand, and sell quick at 95 cents to $1,05 per bushel.

RICE—Clean 4 a 4½ cents per lb.

SUGAR—For New Orleans the market is firmer, and prices have rather an upward tendency. We quote in bbls. at 12½ a 14 c. for brown, 13 a 14 cents for yellow, 15 cents for clarified, and 16 a 17 cents per lb for white.

SALT—The demand has become somewhat checked, and prices have declined. We quote sales at $2 50 a $3 per bushel.

SHEETING—23 a 25 cents per yard, by the bale.

YARNS.—Nos 5 to 10. 33 a 34 cents per lb.

WHISKEY.—Common $1 50 to $1 60 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 17.—Bacon.—New hog round, 16 to 17.
Beef—By retail, 5 to 10.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Corn—Declining, dull at $1 per bushel.
Cotton—Receipts light, last sales 9 25 for best.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Flour—Family $8 50, Super. $8 25.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 20 for narrow bar, 25 for broad, retail.
Molasses—N. O. retailing at 90 to $1.
Nails—$14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—None.
Pork—Selling in small quantities at 10 to 12½.
Peas $1 15 to 1 25. Rye $2 50. Oats 60 to 65.
Irish Potatoes $3 50 to 4 00 per bushel.
Cotton Yarns—$1 60 to 1 75 for all Nos.
Salt.—Sound $3 50 to $4 per bushel.
Spirits.—Peach Brandy, $2 50; N. C. Apple, $2; N. C. Whiskey, $1 35 to $1 50.
Sugars—Common brown, 10; better grades, hhd. 12½.
Spirits Turpentine—20 to 21 cents.
Tallow—20 to 22. Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Brown Sheetings 20 to 21 cts. by the bale.
Shirtings, 3-4, 17 cts.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 17, 1862.—Cotton 7 to 8½—not much sold during the week.
Flour—$3 75 to $4 10 per sack. The supply is not equal to the demand.
Wheat—$1 40 to $1 60 per bushel.
Corn is scarce and has advanced since our last report.—It will bring 90 and 95 cents per bushel readily.
Peas 75 cents; Rye very scarce.
Bacon 16 to 20—about 18 to 19 for hog round.
Pork—12 to 12½; Lard 18 cents per lb.
Whiskey $1 40 to $1 50 per gallon.
Bagging 30 cents; coffee $1 per pound; Sugar has an advancing tendency.—*Democrat.*

THE HOTEL IN KENANSVILLE,

DUPLIN COUNTY, formerly known as "*The Union*," more recently as "*Parker's*," together with the FURNITURE belonging thereto, will be offered for sale, at public auction, on Monday, the 24th of March next. The terms will be easy.

J. N. STALLINGS, Proprietor.

Feb. 20, 1862. 26-5t*

AUCTION SALES.

By S. M. WEST, Auctioneer.

IRON! IRON! SWEDES AND ENGLISH, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., we will sell at public auction at our Store, FIFTY TONS SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON, assorted sizes, from one to ten inches wide. Also,

FIFTY BAGS CHOICE CUBA COFFEE.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 18th, 1862. 26-2t—145-ts

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

I WILL EXPOSE to public sale on the premises, one mile from Brown Marsh Station, W., C. & R. Railroad, on the 24th Feb'y inst., a valuable STEAM SAW MILL in good running order—belonging to the estate of the late David McKee. Terms, six months credit upon approved bonds.

H. H. ROBINSON, Adm'r.

Feb. 8th, 1862. 132-1w—25-ts

SEWING MACHINE THREAD.

SEWING MACHINE THREAD! Families supplied at
Feb. 19. BALDWIN'S.

ONE No. 2 Singer's Standard Sewing Machine, at
Feb. 19. BALDWIN'S.

SINGER'S Needles for Singer's Sewing Machines, at
Feb. 19. BALDWIN'S.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION will be re-opened under efficient management on Wednesday, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured, no further interruption of duties need be apprehended.

For circulars stating new terms, &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A.," Hillsboro', N. C.

Jan. 30, 1862. [Th] 124&24-2m-1taw

OIL—OIL.

LARD, Machinery, Neats Foot, Train, Tanners, Linseed, Coal and Cotton Seed Oil, by the barrel or gallon.

LEATHER AND SKINS.

Oak and Hemlock Sole, Band, String, Lace, Harness, Skirting and Bridle Leather. Also, Sheep, Calf, Goat, Chamois and Hog Skins.

SADDLERY.

Riding Saddles of every description, Bridles, Martingales, Bitts, Spurs, &c., &c.

TRUNKS.

O. G. Brass and Iron bound, Imitation English and other styles, also, Valises and Bags.

HARNESS.

Carriage, Buggy, Sulkey, and other descriptions of Harness.

SUNDRIES.

Swords and Pistols; Shoe Pegs; Powder, Caps and Shot; all kinds of Military Trappings; Enameled Cloth; Canteens; Ploughs of all descriptions; Hoes; Chains; Locks; Curry Combs; Horse and Shoe Brushes; Whips, in great variety; Horse and Mule Collars; Horse Blankets; Shoe Thread; Thread for Sewing Machines; Tacks; Screws; Shot Bags; Powder Flasks; Pitch Forks, Grindstones, &c., &c., at

JAMES WILSON'S,
Oil, Leather, Saddlery, [illegible] and Harness Establishment,

Feb. 18—d&w. No. 5, Market st.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

A WRITER in the Richmond *Enquirer* comes forward with a vigorous defence of the officials at Richmond, and especially of the Secretary of the Navy, against the charge of negligence in not having had larger means provided for the defence of Roanoke Island, as also in not having used more energy in providing a gun-boat force to resist the adavnce of that class of vessels sent against us by our Northern foes. We so far approve of the course of "A Georgian," in defending the Richmond authorities, as we like to see fair play done to all, and we admire the manliness that prompts any one to assume the defence of those upon whom a general torrent of fault-finding is poured. But while we admire the spirit that prompts this defence, we cannot say that we regard it as wholly successful. The whole ground of defence is that the Secretary of the Navy can do little without the authority of law, and that this authority has not been granted—the necessary funds have not been appropriated, and therefore the Navy Department is not only not responsible for the absence of all adequate effort to fit out a fitting flotilla or flotillas, but that all those who find fault with this absence ought to be ashamed of themselves. Such is the language of a defender of Mr. Mallory, in the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, in reply to an editorial article which recently appeared in the Norfolk *Day Book*, in which the apathy and want of vigor, or even appearance of interest on the part of Mr. Mallory, is pretty severely commented on.

Now let us ask if this excuse is a valid one? If all the defects in the Navy Department—the want of vigor in its administration, and the want of interest in its chief, who never yet has visited the Portsmouth Navy Yard since it has been in Confederate hands, are to find their excuse in the failure of Congress to make certain appropriations? Let us go a little farther and ask if, for that failure Congress is indeed responsible, if there be a responsibility; or whether for good or evil, such responsibility does not attach to the Executive Departments, especially that of the Navy? We think these questions can be easily answered.

Surely no one who understands the feeling of the country, who recognizes and appreciates the manifestation of generous confidence extended to President Davis and to those whom he had called around him, as well on the part of Congress as of the people, doubts for a moment that if the Navy Department had called upon Congress for the necessary appropriation and the necessary authority, and this call had been backed by the recommendation of President Davis, it would have been responded to. It is evident that this excuse will not do, and that Mr. Mallory is rather unfortunate in his advocate. It was not that Congress *would not give* but that the administration *did not ask*. President Davis, absorbed in affairs with whose vastness those of the first revolution bear no comparison, might well leave this matter to that member of his cabinet specially and officially charged with it. That this officer has not pressed its claims with more vigor is deeply to be deplored, as the want of at least a gun-boat navy is felt to be *the* want, the failure to have it any cost to be *the* weak point of our belligerent policy. It might be argued, and we are willing to give force to the argument, that our skilled labor, our seasoned wood and iron were wanted for land defences and military purposes. This, we think, and not the flimsey excuse of the failure of Congress, is the true ground upon which Mr. Mallory based and may possibly justify his do-nothing policy.—That that policy was unfortunate, we think is now generally admitted, and if that is to be the policy, we hardly see the use in having a formal Secretary of the Navy to carry it out, for it is about carried out already.

But we know that miscalculations *must* and *will* be made by the wisest and best of men, and we are unwilling to attribute fault where to fail is human, and to be infallible would be to be something above or below humanity. It is human to subside into a state of comparative apathy, and it is providential when something occurs to drive away that apathy, even although the experience be a painful one. That providential occurrence in this case was the affair of Roanoke Island, following on the heels of the raid of the Yankee gun-boats up the Tennessee River. Apathy has given place to vigor, and an appreciation of our real wants to fantastical *Merrimac-ical* experiments.

THE AFFAIR AT ROANOKE ISLAND cannot influence the result of the war. It cannot subdue the people of the Confederacy, or of the State of North Carolina; it cannot bring subjugation one whit nearer, but it may put peace and recognized independence farther off.—It may tend to protract the struggle; it may bring many sufferings and difficulties in its train. With regretful feelings we learn of the reverses of our arms and the captivity of our citizen soldiers, but we look to the future with assured confidence as to the result. With a confidence that never has wavered or faltered from first to last. The boastful career of the foe has been checked in Tennessee, and his cohorts will be rolled back by the fierce reflux of the Southern tide. Missouri and Arkansas again pull together, and the disgraceful Halleck will find that even with the assistance of "the Flying Dutchman," Zeigel, he will be unable to capture Price, or resist Van Dorn, or escape the Marion-like inroads of Jeff. Thompson.

Savannah and Suffolk are now the most fearfully menaced points. To obtain the control of the two roads which, uniting at Suffolk, connect Norfolk with Weldon and Petersburg, would be to isolate the force at Norfolk, and compel the abandonment of that place.—A fearful fight must be had before *that* be done. We do not think it *can* be done. Much is said about Savannah. Evidently something has been wrong. We trust that there may yet be time to make all right. We must await the news as quietly as we can, hoping for the best. If their gunboats can get within range of the city they will probably shell it, for it is said on good authority that it will not be surrendered. No progress can there be made on land, and neither cotton nor treasure be found in or near Savannah. The enemy may possibly be able to spread ruin and desolation, but they can do nothing for themselves, and they will only add fuel to the flame that has already consumed all the cords that once united the North and the South.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on our table which we have not yet had time to attend to. We will do so at the earliest moment.—Of course, even in the case of our best friends, we must still retain to ourselves, the decision of what we can or will publish, else-wise we might as well quietly withdraw.

RE-ENLISTING.—We are pleased to find that nearly the whole force on General Holmes' line of the Lower Potomac and Rappahannock is now or will soon be in for the war. With a very few exceptions, all the twelve months regiments have turned themselves over for the full term, and the balance, no doubt will. This is cheering.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—A collision occurred on the North Carolina Rail Road on Tuesday last, between a freight and mail train.—The two Engines were totally destroyed, and several of the cars badly damaged. Three passengers were also badly crippled, two having their legs broken. One gentleman had to submit to the amputation of a leg.—Another was expected to have to go through the same operation. Others were more or less injured. The collision happened about 11 miles East of Charlotte. The cars were detained for several hours.

We have been unable to gain further particulars.

From Roanoke Island.

This morning we had the pleasure of meeting Lieut Smith, of Wise's Legion, who has kindly given us some details of the affair at Roanoke Island. The most pleasing part of his information is that the number of the killed on our side has been greatly exaggerated. Some one or two from nearly every company engaged, and nearly every one of our companies *was* engaged, succeeded in making their escape, after the battle had closed. From them Lt. Smith obtained details of the killed and wounded, and from all he could learn he could not find that our loss in killed could much, if at all, exceed fifty The number of wounded would no doubt exceed that of the killed.

The forces at the post, at the commencement of the fight or before its close were

8th N. C. Troops, Col. Shaw	700
31 " " Col. Jordan	600
1st Reg. Wise Legion, Col. Anderson	500
2d " " Col. Richardson	300
Battalion, " " Col. Green	500
	2600

This is not the full strength of any of the commands named, but many were sick and had been sent off or were at Nag's Head in Hospital. Some were in a battery on a flat near the main land, three small companies were at Nag's Head.

The number that escaped, including the sick at Nag's Head, might be not incorrectly stated about 450, or at the utmost 500. Of these, 250 or 300 retreated along the beach from Nag's Head, on Saturday night, after having set fire to the buildings. Some got over in a boat to the main land; nearly or quite all of those on the floating battery also got off to the main land.

Of the loss of the enemy, it is almost impossible to speak. They were mowed down in their attempt to land, and must have suffered terribly. Had we possessed a field battery or had proper breastworks been thrown up, the result might have been different; or had we had sufficient force, or in fact had there not been grievous mismanagement somewhere. General Wise had remonstrated in vain with the Secretary of War.—He had asked more forces from General Huger, in whose immediate department he was placed. He had been refused in both cases, save that Gen. Huger had finally consented to let him have the two artillery companies of his Legion, under the command of Col. Henningsen. Gen. Wise ordered the batteries to march down the beach to Nag's Head. This, Gen. Huger countermanded, and told them to go to Elizabeth City, *where there was no transportation.*

When on Saturday morning a courier from General Wise, who had ridden all night, reached Norfolk, he got only a rude answer from Gen. Huger. "They've got plenty of men. Tell them to stand to their guns, and d—mn 'em we'll whip 'em," or very nearly these words

Why Commodore Lynch did not carry his boats to Norfolk, through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, instead of running them up the Pasquotank River, is remarkable. He *could* have done so. On Saturday night, a boat did leave Nag's Head, and did get to Norfolk, showing that the navigation was open. The whole affair appears like a Tragedy of Errors.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

THE MAIN strategical object of the Burnside expedition is to obtain control of the great through route at Weldon, as once there the interior as well as the coast line of roads would be cut off.

Suppose, and it is not only supposable, but almost certain that this movement should fail, as we have no doubt it will fail, then some attempt might or might not be made on Norfolk. That might possibly succeed, but it would be at a cost most difficult to calculate, and such a cost as we very much doubt the disposition of the enemy to pay.

Failing to reach the Weldon junction, now the great strategic point aimed at, some other point might be struck for and this point in the interior would be Goldsboro' via Newbern, because of Goldsboro's being the nearest point on the lower line from which the upper could be aimed at. For all these purposes, light gunboats would not only answer the purpose, but they alone would answer it. We trust that that attempt too, could and would be frustrated.

Where is the mortar fleet and the Butler expedition bound for? It is asserted by the Northern papers that the mortar-fleet is destined for an attack on some strong fortification. If not to co-operate in a front attack on Norfolk with a rear attack by Burnside, for what point is this fleet designed? It appears hardly probable that it is for the gulf. The first stone fort South of Norfolk, is Fort Macon at Beaufort Harbor in North Carolina, but that is comparatively unimportant while an attack upon Newbern or any other point higher up on the railroad remains undisposed of. Is it for our Forts? The strategic value of Wilmington is unquestionably known, with the peculiar character of our water approaches by reason of which works that might be out of ordinary range might not be safe from *thirteen inch mortars.* Possibly the forts in Charleston Harbor may be aimed at. These and a new and still unfinished work at Fernandina are about all on the Atlantic coast, for Pulaski has already been turned, and the fate of Savannah already trembles in the balance.

Again and again, we must be permitted to urge the necessity of having a larger number of our guns casemated or otherwise protected, having no island fortifications without means of retreat, and above all, due care that we do not fail when success is within the grasp o our forces for want of ammunition and that of the right kind. Rifled ammunition must be just *so.* Without enough of the very thing, the oldest smooth bores, we are informed is preferrable;—if there are shot or shell that can be placed more conveniently than they are; if there are magazines that can be made more available; if there are resources then can be developed, *now* is the very time for bringing all these things to bear. Who knows what a day or an hour may produce? Who says that this or that expedition may not be destined for us? We are very much at war. Let us not for a moment forget that fact, and be ready to sell what of ours the foe seeks to have so very dearly, *if we part with it at all,* that the cost will be well counted and long remembered.

We say all this in no complaining or fault-finding spirit. We are not used to look only at the dark side of the picture or to think that everything is not right, when it does not seem to be so to us. We have no doubt and no reason for doubt of the devotion and care with which General Anderson attends to the duties of his position, or of the zeal of the authorities, still the cooperation of all, the mutual confidence and the mutual understanding of all, are desirable and right and proper.

FOR THE DISASTER at Roanoke Island, a deep responsibility exists somewhere, and it would be as useless to attempt to deny or disguise this fact as it would be wrong to do it even were its [illegible]omplishment possible.

The defences of the position clearly bore no proportion to the force likely to be brought against them, nor were they at all commensurate with the real importance of the post or the advantages which its maintainance would have secured.

There was no hurry—there was no surprise. The authorities had full warning. The post had not been recently occupied. The mighty force brought against it had been delayed, apparently by the direct interposition of Providence, as if to give every chance for preparation, and no excuse for the want of it, and yet the post was no stronger when attacked than it had been months before, if as strong. No new guns were mounted. No attempt made to put additional gunboats in the Sounds, to throw more men on the island, to have any light artillery; nay, even the few gunboats we had were short of ammunition. It is said that Col. Henningsen, with some field artillery, did arrive at Elizabeth City on Thursday night, but could get no transportation, and did not get to the island at all, and we don't know where he is. The Island was in the department assigned to General Huger, commander at Norfolk, and deep censure is attached to him for his delay in providing reinforcements. Indeed, so far is the feeling said to have risen at Norfolk that there was talk of mobbing him, or at least, of making some very public demonstration. Col. Green's battalion of North Carolinians and Georgians which recently left this place, arrived just in time to be too late. They rushed forward to the succor of their friends only to find them prisoners. And, perhaps, the worst feature about it is that with the battalion come a reinforcement of powder, *that* also too late, as before the surrender of our men their ammunition had began to fail. Had the battalion with the ammunition got up in time, say even half an hour, or an hour sooner, the invaders might have been kept at bay until farther reinforcements could have come up, and, perhaps, the post still have been saved. Such dilitoriness is too painful to think of, resulting as it has done.

There is a report that after the fight at Elizabeth City and the firing of the town, the Federal troops landed with fire engines, extinguished the flames and occupied the best dwellings in the place as hospitals for their own sick and wounded. A Confederate, who in some way, best known to himself, visited Elizabeth City after its occupation by the enemy, was unable to learn what disposition had been made of the Confederates who were wounded, or taken prisoners. He could not find that any of them had been brought to Elizabeth City, at least none of them had been landed there. It was said at Elizabeth City that Burnside reported 2,700 prisoners, 400 killed, and 600 wounded. We think possibly there is some mistake, and that the first number of 2,700 may include all, killed, wounded and prissoers, and even that would be a large number. What number of Federals was killed and wounded, is not stated, the Federals themselves admit in conversation that it was very large, the killed being close to a thousand, our cannon having thinned them terribly.

Although a large proportion of the defenders of the Island were North Carolinians, yet not the name of a North Carolina company appears in any Virginia paper, one way or the other. Not the name of a man that we can find. We have telegraphed to Norfolk, and got others to do so, with the view of getting information about friends from this place, for our own satisfaction and the satisfaction of others, especially those most directly interested, but have failed,—so far. We hope still to obtain early information. We have heard painful street rumors, for which we feel certain there is no foundation.

About this thing of the failure of ammunition, ought that not to have been seen to. While it is yet time, let us take the liberty of calling direct attention to this matter at other points. Is there no such danger elsewhere? Now is the time to ask the question, while there is yet time to so provide that a negative answer can be boldly given. We are indeed at war, and in the midst of it. It is no time for false delicacy.

THE Raleigh *Standard* has some remarks, with reference to the limited exemption extended to the employees of the Daily Press, in connection with the alleged suspension of the *Washington Dispatch.*

We will take it for granted that neither the *Standard* nor any other paper desires to do gratuitous injustice, and have not the slightest objection to having the brief letters written from this office to the Governor and Adjutant General published, as we know this would place matters, so far as we are concerned, on a very different footing than that upon which the *Standard* seems to think they stand, or we, at least, desire them to stand. We must confess that, situated as things are, with the universal anxiety felt for the latest information, we believe the public would regret the pursuance of such a rigid course as would compel the discontinuance of any paper, especially where, at a leading point, there is but one, while at the same time, in case of actual invasion or absolute necessity, every man ought to go, and every other consideration be waived in obedience to that necessity. We think the discontinuance of the *Dispatch* at Washington works a greater inconvenience, and perhaps loss to the community in which it was published than would the slight deviation from rule in its favor which would have enabled it to continue its publication.

We say this in no controversial spirit and from no desire to either find fault or make an issue with anybody, but we say it because it appears to us to be so.—We would certainly desire no peculiar privilege or invidious distinctions, no benefits to ourselves at the expense of others, but we know, as everybody acquainted with the matter must know that the pressure of a daily publication is more continuous and exacting than that of a less frequent issue. As for mere partizan favors we know nothing of them—we do not solicit them nor are we conscious of receiving them. Our Newbern cotemporary certainly, from the position it has occupied is even less amenable to this charge than even we are, nor do we think that any such considerations entered into the thoughts or actions of the Governor or any other person, and we trust that the *Standard* itself will see that it is wholly mistaken in supposing that they did.

We are not always so much opposed to replying with as much sharpness as we think exists in any reference to which we do reply; but now we feel that squabbling and wrangling beseem none of us, especially none of us, who, living within the sound of the enemy's guns have our all at stake, Daily Paper and all else. Surely our *three* Raleigh cotemporaries need not feel so much put out when they know that two-thirds of the printers who formerly belonged here are now in the actual service, leaving barely enough to keep one office open for the accommodation of the public and the public service. If from considerations of public convenience, they are not included in the first preliminary draft, we feel assured that when the actual necessity comes they will not need to be included in *any* draft.

P. S.—Since the above was written the mail has brought us the Washington *Dispatch* in question, which is *not* discontinued, but comes out on a half-sheet for *want of paper*, but will procure some at the earliest moment and then, and not until then greet us with its usual size and amount of reading matter. The tender sympathies of the *Standard* have been rather wasted on the desert air.

IT IS EVIDENT that one of the great objects of the Federal war policy, that for which they will spare no expense in men or means, is to get possession of or destroy the railroad communication between the more Northern and more Southern States of the Confederacy. Primarily their object is to cut off Virginia from the cotton States. For that object their agents tried to burn the railroad bridges throughout East Tennessee; for the same object secret missionaries were induced by promises of reward to issue from the prisons of Boston and other Northern Cities, aiming at the destruction by fire of the bridges on the great Southern seaboard line of railroads. For that same object Burnside is pressing on, and although Norfolk would sound largely, its capture is less near to the heart of the invaders than is the control of the great through line of railroads.

In truth, whatever advantage it may be to keep the foe out of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and we do not underrate that, the possession of the Navy Yard there, save for its guns, has been little or no use to us. Money has been bungled away on the Merrimac and some other ruined hulks, while materials lay idle, out of which good serviceable gun-boats might have been built; and, with brave officers, as recent events have shown, with brave and chivalrous men, like Lynch, Tattnall and others, our navy department, as a department, has been a by-word and a reproach. Whose fault is it or whose fault has it been? The people will ask these questions, and the official that does not give a satisfactory answer will be invited to resign.

REINFORCEMENTS TO SHIP ISLAND.—BOSTON, Feb. 8. The ships Ocean Pearl, Idaho, and North America, with troops and stores, (forming a part of General Butler's expedition,) sailed this morning for Ship Island.

RE-ENLISTING FOR THE WAR.—We learn from an Adjutant in one of the Mississippi regiments, at Centreville, that some sixteen Mississippi and Louisiana regiments have re-enlisted for the war, and that the good work is going forward with great alacrity. He estimates that some 50,000 troops on the Potomac have already enlisted for the war. He says that the late news has given a great impetus to the work.

Lynch. Republican.

HOUSE BURNT.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Maj. Wm. A. Blount, in this county, was consumed by fire one night last week with all his furniture It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We learn that the dwelling of his father, Gen. Blount, was also set on fire the same night in two or three places.—*Washington Dispatch.*

We are requested to state that the article that has gone the rounds of the papers purporting to have been written by Capt. Booth, Commanding the Arsenal here, to the Baton Rouge Gazette, was not written for publication at all, but was contained in a private letter, and published without his knowledge or consent, and very much to his regret.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the Norfolk Day Book, 12th inst.

Further Particulars of Our Reverses in North Carolina.

FROM THE FLEET.

To a gentleman attached to the Fleet in the waters of North Carolina, who reached this city yesterday morning, we are indebted for the following particulars:

The fleet, after falling back from Roanoke Island, ran up the Pasquotank river for the purpose of receiving ammunition which was expected from Norfolk. On Sunday, the enemy's vessels crossed the Sound, and early on Monday morning advanced up the Pasquotank river. Our vessels had then gained the battery on the river and were drawn up for the purpose of co-operating with it if occasion should require it. Captain Parker, of the Beaufort, was detailed by Commodore Lynch to the command of this battery.

Owing to the dense fog which prevailed on Monday, the Federal fleet came within two or three hundred yards of our fleet and battery before being discovered. Our fleet was therefore compelled to retire again, and the battery was abandoned. Before it was left, however, all the guns were spiked.

The fleet proceeded towards Elizabeth City, closely pursued by the enemy. After proceeding some distance, three of the vessels were overtaken and captured, and Commodore Lynch, together with their officers and crews made prisoners. The Beaufort, Empire and Raleigh, however, succeeded in making their escape, and are now safe near the south-end of the Canal.

Captain Parker, who was in command of the battery on the river, is thought to have escaped with his men in the direction of Edenton. Captains Hunter and Simms are reported to be on board their vessels at the end of the canal, and Capt. Cook is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

FROM ELIZABETH CITY.

The report of the burning of Elizabeth City and its capture by the Federalists is fully confirmed. The town was attacked on Monday morning about 8 o'clock, and was set on fire and evacuated after a fight of a couple of hours duration. The torch was applied by the patriotic citizens themselves, and although the destruction was only partial yet a sufficient display of self-sacrifice has been made by these gallant Carolinians to satisfy the enemy that they are fighting a people they never can subdue.

The Confederate steamer Forrest, attached to Commodore Lynch's fleet, and which was undergoing repairs at Elizabeth City, we are glad to say, was not left to the enemy, as at first reported, but was burned by the citizens before they left the town.

CONDITION OF GEN. WISE.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that General Wise is safe, and all reports to the contrary are without any truth whatever. We are also much gratified to announce that instead of increasing his malady, as was feared, the excitement through which he has passed has had a contrary tendency, and the indications of a speedy recovery are now apparent. The Gen. is more determined than ever, and is represented as all eagerness for an opportunity to avenge himself for the wrongs he has suffered. He bears the death of his son manfully, and derives much consolation from the fact that he perished in the defence of his country.

DEATH OF CAPT. O. JENNINGS WISE.

This brave officer was among the killed at Roanoke Island. He was in command of the Richmond Blues and received a wound shortly after the engagement began, which disabled him. While his comrades were bearing him from the ground, a shot from the enemy penetrated his body, inflicting a mortal wound. He died almost immediately.

Capt. Wise was a brave and efficient officer and much beloved by those under his command. It is related that after he had fallen on the field one of his men approached him and enquired if he was badly hurt. His reply was: "Never mind me! Fight on men! fight on! and keep cool!!"

DEATH OF CAPT. SELDEN.

Capt. Wm. Selden, of this city, attached to the Engineer Department, was also among the killed. His conduct on the field is spoken of by those who witnessed it in the most exalted terms. Daring and bold, he feared not the overpowering forces of the enemy, but fought them bravely, disputing their right to every inch of ground.

He leaves behind him for the consolation of his friends, a name and fame, of which, they may be justly proud. He died a brave Virginian, defending his country from the attacks of a brutal and insolent foe, and he now fills a patriot's grave.

NOBLE CONDUCT.

The Richmond Blues and McCullough's Infantry are represented as having conducted themselves nobly during the battle. Not a man among them but displayed the utmost coolness and intrepidity and the greatest havoc was made by them among the foe. They kept at one time two regiments at bay, and finally at the point of the bayonet drove them up to their arm-pits into the Sound. Before surrendering each man coolly broke his gun against the trees, determined that though they fell into the hands of the enemy they should be useless.

The casualities among the first mentioned command have been greatly exaggerated. Only one of the entire company—its commander—was killed and only eight or ten of them wounded.

ARRIVAL OF THE SICK FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Roanoke having in tow a schooner and several barges, arrived at the Quartermaster's wharf in this city. On the schooner and barges were those of our forces at Roanoke Island who were sick and who were removed from the Island previous to the attack upon it. There were about one hundred of them. They left Currituck Bridge last night—did not see anything of the enemy.

The arrival of these men created considerable excitement in the city, and before the boats had made fast quite a crowd had collected on the wharf to welcome them. They seemed to be in as fine spirits as could be expected.

OUR LOS

Our loss was not over one hundred killed and wounded while that of the enemy is estimated at least one thousand killed. Indeed we have information that at Old Point the number is estimated at fifteen hundred killed. The beach is represented as being strewn with their dead bodies and the probability is that when the truth comes out it will be found that this victory has been purchased by the Yankees with a fearful outlay of life.

THE ENEMY AT EDENTON.

A special train of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad arrived in Portsmouth, yesterday, about one o'clock. Information was brought that the enemy had entered Edenton and taken possession. This news was communicated through Dr. Warren, of Edenton, to the people of Suffolk and forwarded by them to us. We have received no confirmation as yet of the statement, and it may be that the intelligence is premature.

The enemy was represented as being on the way to Blackwater, and the non-arrival of the boat due from there yesterday seemed to corroborate the statement.

TREACHERY THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

We learn that a man named Doe, who lived on Roanoke Island, and who knew of a landing place on the marsh that others were ignorant of, deserted, went over to the enemy and piloted them into the landing, after giving them all the information about our forces and fortifications.

It appears that Col. Shaw got wind of his intended desertion, and told him that if he attempted to desert he would blow him out of the water; but Doe afterwards got a chance and made his escape, and in consequence o that escape we have this terrible disaster.

From the Norfolk Day Book, 12th inst.

The Roanoke Island Disaster—the Inaction of the Navy Department.

The fact cannot longer be concealed that criminal negligence is chargeable somewhere for the disastrous overthrow of our brave and gallant men at Roanoke Island.

The fact cannot longer be concealed because it is upon the tongue of every reflecting man. As a public journal, devoted to the public cause, a cause in which all possess and realise the deepest interest, this paper is averse to the suppression of a grievance of such magnitude from any sicklied or sentimental fear that injury is to accrue to the true interests of the people by a free comment and exposure. Thus to wield the engine of the press we regard as the true glory and noble aim of the press of a free people. When it ceases thus to speak, the benefits of its mission are lost or unattained and it becomes but the panderer to power. This is the position which it now occupies under the heel of the Northern despotism.

If the public press is to be muzzled or to muzzle itself from fear of bringing down upon the heads of those in authority the merited condemnation which mal-administration justly demands—if it is to maintain silence from fear of exposing even to our enemies the patent fact that some of our men in authority are derelict in duty and lack the qualifications which their positions demand—then, the printers' type may be as well sent back to the foundery, abuse of power in high places go unexposed, the perpetrators continue their mal-administration, the public interests be suffered to languish, be disregarded and criminally imperilled. The brave men who fought the enemy at Roanoke Island, and many of whom poured out their blood like water in the futile attempt to maintain their stand against an overwhelming force, were sacrificed to a criminal neglect to reinforce them. This is the fact which has impressed itself upon the public mind and to which we hesitate not to give utterance and an objective form.

Notwithstanding the knowledge possessed by every man in our midst and within the bounds of the Confederacy, of the fitting out of the Burnside Expedition—notwithstanding its reported presence hovering off the Carolina coast—notwithstanding its proclaimed arrival off Roanoke Island, disclosing the manifest intention of the enemy to attack that devoted Island and to possess it as another stragetic base for future and more important operations,—notwithstanding the fact, known to our men in power, that this important post was not sufficiently manned—that the force there was inadequate to defend it against the attack by which it had been menaced for weeks—notwithstanding this and more, which might be stated, yet that handful of brave and devoted men were suffered to remain there insufficiently reinforced, and to await the moment when, apparently uncared for, they were to be "butchered to make" a Northern "holiday," and to furnish the demoralized press of the savage and soulless North a fit theme for their truculent boastings and fiendish huzzas. Such is the culpable neglect which demands ventillation and calls for remedial interposition of the executive arm of the government at Richmond. If the vulnerable points on our extended coast are to be defended at all, let them be defended effectively, or, at least, with some reasonable regard to the overpowering forces which have hitherto been concentrated against them. To garrison them with a force so inadequate as that which fought to the death at Roanoke, is to convert them into slaughter pens, and criminally sacrifice the lives of our brave and devoted men. Such, it is melancholy to reflect, was the lamentable fate of O. Jennings Wise and his Spartan band, seven of whom escaped to bring the tidings of their untimely doom.

But more. We ought to have had in the Sound twenty gunboats or more—such even as could have carried, each, one effective rifled gun.

Ten months have elapsed since the Navy Yard here came providentially into our possession by desertion—and fifty such gunboats might have been easily constructed there, armed, manned, and placed at the mouths of the numerous and small streams in the sound and elsewhere. But there has not one single one such been here constructed. This is a startling fact and evinces what the public regard as culpable negligence. Although within a few hours ride of this great and inestimable depot to the Confederacy, Mr. Secretary Mallory has not once visited the Navy Yard since he warmed his official seat, nor has he manifested that administrative energy in the matter of these gunboats which the time demands from him and from all who have been placed in positions of importance such as he and others occupy in these perilous times. The disaster at Roanoke Island by no means consists alone in its mere capture, nor in the loss of the band of braves there sacrificed.

Its most important and designed results are yet in the womb of futurity, and unless they are at once thwarted by dilligence, foresight and energy, manifested in the proper quarters, the intentions and hopes of the Burnside expedition may yet be fully effected and realized.—Let it never be lost sight of for a moment at a time, that this point—this Navy Yard—is one of incalculable importance to the Southern Confederacy.

From the Norfolk Day Book 13th inst.

Further from Our Fleet.

An officer of our fleet who was in such a position as to enable him to see all that was transpiring around him, furnishes us with the following account of the engagement:

The advance forces of the enemy, consisting of twenty-two large steamers and one tug-boat, began the attack upon the Island at half-past ten o'clock on Friday morning. The battle continued throughout the day, and whenever our steamers drew near, to lend assistance, the whole of the enemy's flotilla, excepting three in shore, concentrated their fire upon them.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the Curlew was disabled by a shell from the enemy, and was compelled to make for shoal water where she sunk.

During the cannonading the enemy were busily employed in landing their troops below Pork Point Battery. Two of their steamers ran into a slough in the neighborhood, and succeeded in covering their landing. The enemy continued the attack until about dark, when they withdrew.

A little after four o'clock, the ammunition of our squadron getting short, an application was made for a supply to the upper battery, but the commanding officer could spare only about ten charges. As it was essential that ammunition should be had and as there was no more to be obtained from the batteries, a steamer was sent to the upper battery with a dispatch to the officer in command informing him that the fleet was without ammunition, and that it would repair to Elizabeth City—thirty-five miles distant—for the purpose of obtaining a supply, and that it would return without delay. Previous to leaving, information was received by the fleet from Captain Tayloe, of the Navy, who had been at Pork Point Battery during the day that they had only one killed and three wounded, and there was every reason to believe that they would be able to hold out if the rear of the batteries was not turned.

The fleet reached Elizabeth City, on Saturday morning, and finding very little ammunition there sent an express to Norfolk for it. On Sunday afternoon, having put all the ammunition and fuel which could be obtained on board the Seabird and Appomattox, these two steamers were sent forward to Roanoke Island. On arriving at the mouth of the river they met a boat and learned from it that the Island had been surrendered, and shortly afterward discovered five of the enemy's gunboats standing for Pasquotank river. They returned immediately to the battery at Cobb's Point, about a mile and a half below Elizabeth City, and after sending an express to Gen. Henningsen, distributed all the ammunition among four steamers and a schooner and formed a line just above the battery. A company had been detailed the day previous for duty at this battery, and the object of the fleet was to co-operate with them.

Shortly after daylight the enemy appeared in sight and a messenger was sent from the fleet to ascertain the condition of the battery. Finding only seven men there and supposing that the enemy would first attack the battery, the officers and crew of the Beaufort were sent ashore to man two of the guns—these being as many as they had ammunition to supply. The Beaufort was sent to the mouth of the canal, where the Raleigh had been previously sent.

Instructions were given by the Commodore to the commanding officers of all the vessels that when all means of resistance failed, and they found themselves unable to escape, they should run into shoal water, set them on fire and save their crews.

The action commenced at forty-five minutes past seven in the morning, and resulted in the enemy passing the battery and overwhelming the Seaboard and Alice.

The last mentioned vessels were the only ones known to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Fanny was burned by her commander, and the Appomattox is believed to have escaped up the river. The Forrest was on the ways at Elizabeth City, repairing damages, and if the information we received yesterday be correct, she too was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. As far as known, there was only six killed and three wounded among the entire naval force which we had in the action.

We omitted to mention that the guns at Cobb's Battery were all spiked before being possessed by the enemy.

North Carolina's Quota of Confederate Troops.

The following is a copy of the "ordinance to raise North Carolina's Quota of Confederate troops," reported by the Committee on military affairs, Geo. Howard Jr., Chairman.

AN ORDINANCE TO RAISE AND ORGANIZE NORTH CAROLINA'S QUOTA OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

Be it ordained, &c., That during the existing war with the United States, the Governor be, and is hereby authorized to keep in the service of the Confederate States a force of not less than thirty-five nor more than sixty regiments of soldiers. The said force to be enlisted under the following rules and regulations:

1. Each regiment which has not been already organized shall conform in its organization in all respects to the rules and regulations of the Confederate States, as to the number and kind of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates which it may contain. The said regiments shall be infantry, cavalry, riflemen or artillerists, as the Governor may determine, and he shall have power to cause the same to be armed and equipped, and also supplied until he shall deem them prepared to enter the Confederate service, and shall then tender them for such service; and all sums of money necessary for that purpose, he shall have power to draw from the Public Treasury; *Provided* it shall be the duty of the Governor to make arrangements at the earliest practicable day, with the Confederate States to arm, equip and subsist such troops as may be raised for the service of the said Confederate States while being organized for such service, at the expense of said Confederate States, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for the government of the Confederate Army.

2. The troops now in service for three years or the war shall be deemed a portion of said force, and in raising the remainder, the counties of their residence at the time of their enlistment, shall have credit for the same.

3. All enlistments shall be for two years: *Provided however,* That persons heretofore in service shall have credit for the time they have actually served.

4. The Governor shall require each Captain in the service, on or before the —— day of ——, to return to the Adjutant General a list of all the officers and men under his command, with the county of the residence of each at the time of his entry into service.

5. The Governor shall require each commanding officer of a regiment, battalion or independent company of volunteers for 12 months, to have distributed to his command, the terms proposed by the Confederate States and this State for voluntary re-enlistment (the same having been printed and furnished to said commandants by order of the Governor,) and five days after said distribution, to take a list of all such officers and privates as are willing to re-enlist, and return the same to the Adjutant General's office, and the signatures of the persons re-enlisting shall be as binding as if they had been re-mustered into service.

6. Volunteer companies now in service, re-enlisting, may retain their present organization or re-organize, at their option.

7. Volunteers re-enlisting not by companies, shall be thrown into companies, and proceed to elect their company commissioned officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor.

8. Should a sufficient number of troops not be tendered under the foregoing provisions, the Governor shall call upon the counties to furnish either by volunteering or drafting the necessary number of troops, according to white population, (after crediting them with their troops already in service for three years or the war, and their volunteers under this ordinance) to complete their respective quotas.

9. The drafts shall be made from the entire military population of the several counties, between the ages of 18 and 45, (with the exception of the exemptions hereinafter specified,) and each captain's district shall be credited with the number it has furnished previous thereto: *Provided, however,* That in each county drafted the unmarried men shall be first exhausted before the married men shall be made liable to the same: *And Provided further,* That it may be lawful for any one so drafted to tender to the commander of the regiment a substitute for himself, if he desires so to do, and if said substitute is received by said commander, the person drafted shall be excused from going into actual service, and shall return to the body of the militia.

10. The Adjutant General shall accompany each call upon a county for its quota, with a list of all the volunteers from said county, officers and privates, who have failed to re-enlist, and the same shall be embodied with the militia and be subject to draft as other citizens of the State: *Provided, however,* That when drafted, they shall only be required to serve for two years, including the time they have been in actual service.

11. The Governor shall throw into companies all persons drafted under the provisions of this ordinance, and appoint over them the necessary commissioned officers.

12. All field officers shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of a board of one from each judicial district in the State, to be chosen by this Convention.

13. After the original organization, all vacancies shall be filled by promotion, according to grade and seniority, except in case of disability or incompetency: *Provided however,* That the Governor be authorized to depart from the prescribed rule, where any person may be especially distinguished by his commanding general for great merit or some signal act of military skill or prowess.

14. The following persons shall be exempt from draft: All ministers of the gospel, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate States, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, High Sheriffs, all the necessary employees of Railroad companies, all telegraph operators, all stage drivers and mail carriers employed in carrying the Confederate States' mail, one experienced practicing physician for every thousand of the aggregate population, (to be decided by lot,) the superintendent, assistant physician, and necessary attendants of the Insane Asylum.

From the Norfolk Day Book, 14th inst.

SECOND NORTH CAROLINA BATTALION AT ROANOKE ISLAND.—In a conversation yesterday with Quartermaster A. H. Shuford, of Col. Green's Second North Carolina Battalion, who made his escape from Roanoke Island, we gleaned the following account of the part borne by said battalion in the recent engagement with the enemy:

The Battalion, consisting of about 600 men, arrived in Portsmouth, from Wilmington, on Sunday night week, and proceeded to Norfolk. They remained here until Wednesday about noon, at which time they embarked on board schooners and barges and started by way of the canal for Roanoke Island.

Owing to detentions on the way, over which they had no control, they did not arrive at the Island until about ten o'clock on Saturday morning. When about 400 yards from the shore they proceeded to land by means of small boats. During the landing they were in full reach of the enemy's guns, and had they turned them upon them, they would have done great havoc. The brave men, however, did not feel at all alarmed by the position in which they were placed, but on the contrary, seemed willing to face even greater danger in order to assist their comrades in the defence of the Island. In their eagerness so share the battle, many of them jumped into the water and waded up to their armpits to the shore, and on reaching it, immediately threw themselves into line and opened fire on the foe.

In a couple of hours all the men had landed, and soon found their way to the hottest of the fight. After firing several rounds, however—which had a telling effect upon the enemy—they were ordered to desist, as the Island had been surrendered. It is related that during the firing of the Battalion the enemy were seen to drop down like sheep; and at one time so great was the slaughter, that the foe hoisted a white flag as a signal of distress, which was promptly noticed by their friends, and a regiment of Zouaves immediately sent to their succor. After being informed that the Island had been surrendered, every man of the Battalion coolly broke his gun against the tree, and threw it into the water.

Although sorry to record the capture of Colonel Green and the brave men under him, it gives us great satisfaction to state that their commissary stores, valued at $30,000, were saved through the exertions of Quartermaster Shuford, to whose care they were entrusted. All the tents, equippage, &c., &c., belonging to the Battalion, excepting one or two trunks belonging to private parties, was also saved, together with several fine horses belonging to the Staff.

The loss of the Battalion in killed and wounded was very small.

We should have stated that on the arrival of the Battalion in the Sound, Col. Green left them and went to the Island and reported. He was informed that the day's fighting had resulted in the killing of only one of our men, and the wounding of two others, and that there was every prospect of a victory to our arms. Influenced by this information he returned at once and ordered his men forward.

A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE.—Captain Edelin's company, of the 1st Maryland regiment, now in Richmond, have relinquished their furlough and volunteered to proceed to North Carolina to meet the Burnside expedition.—They leave for Goldsboro' in the cars this morning. This company had previously re-enlisted for the war. Well done, Maryland.—*Richmond Dispatch, 14th inst.*